

1969 YEARBOOK 1969

1969
NIGERIA

YEARBOOK





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N S R
NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1969

A 'DAILY TIMES' PUBLICATION

**NIGERIA
YEAR BOOK
1969**

Printed by Times Press Limited

1969 CALENDAR 1969

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
Sun	—	5	12	19	26	Sun	—	2	9	16	23
Mon	—	6	13	20	27	Mon	—	3	10	17	24
Tue	—	7	14	21	28	Tue	—	4	11	18	25
Wed	1	8	15	22	29	Wed	—	5	12	19	26
Thur	2	9	16	23	30	Thur	—	6	13	20	27
Fri	3	10	17	24	31	Fri	—	7	14	21	28
Sat	4	11	18	25	—	Sat	1	8	15	22	—
APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
Sun	—	6	13	20	27	Sun	—	4	11	18	25
Mon	—	7	14	21	28	Mon	—	5	12	19	26
Tue	1	8	15	22	29	Tue	—	6	13	20	27
Wed	2	9	16	23	30	Wed	—	7	14	21	28
Thur	3	10	17	24	—	Thur	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	4	11	18	25	—	Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	5	12	19	26	—	Sat	3	10	17	24	31
JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
Sun	—	6	13	20	27	Sun	31	3	10	17	24
Mon	—	7	14	21	28	Mon	—	4	11	18	25
Tue	1	8	15	22	29	Tue	—	5	12	19	26
Wed	2	9	16	23	30	Wed	—	6	13	20	27
Thur	3	10	17	24	31	Thur	—	7	14	21	28
Fri	4	11	18	25	—	Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	5	12	19	26	—	Sat	2	9	16	23	30
OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
Sun	—	5	12	19	26	Sun	30	2	9	16	23
Mon	—	6	13	20	27	Mon	—	3	10	17	24
Tue	—	7	14	21	28	Tue	—	4	11	18	25
Wed	1	8	15	22	29	Wed	—	5	12	19	26
Thur	2	9	16	23	30	Thur	—	6	13	20	27
Fri	3	10	17	24	31	Fri	—	7	14	21	28
Sat	4	11	18	25	—	Sat	1	8	15	22	29
Sun	—	5	12	19	26	Sun	—	7	14	21	28
Mon	—	6	13	20	27	Mon	1	8	15	22	29
Tue	—	7	14	21	28	Tue	2	9	16	23	30
Wed	1	8	15	22	29	Wed	3	10	17	24	31
Thur	2	9	16	23	30	Thur	4	11	18	25	—
Fri	3	10	17	24	31	Fri	5	12	19	26	—
Sat	4	11	18	25	—	Sat	6	13	20	27	—

1968 CALENDAR 1968

JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
Sun		7	14	21	28	Sun		4	11	18	25	Sun	31	7	14	21	28		
Mon	1	8	15	22	29	Mon		5	12	19	26	Mon		4	11	18	25		
Tue	2	9	16	23	30	Tue		6	13	20	27	Tue		5	12	19	26		
Wed	3	10	17	24	31	Wed		7	14	21	28	Wed		6	13	20	27		
Thur	4	11	18	25	—	Thur	1	8	15	22	29	Thur		7	14	21	28		
Fri	5	12	19	26	—	Fri	2	9	16	23	—	Fri	1	8	15	22	29		
Sat	6	13	20	27	—	Sat	3	10	17	24	—	Sat	2	9	16	23	30		
MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
Sun		5	12	19	26	Sun	30	2	9	16	23	Sun		7	14	21	28		
Mon		6	13	20	27	Mon		3	10	17	24	Mon	1	8	15	22	29		
Tue		7	14	21	28	Tue		4	11	18	25	Tue	2	9	16	23	30		
Wed	1	8	15	22	29	Wed		5	12	19	26	Wed	3	10	17	24	31		
Thur	2	9	16	23	30	Thur		6	13	20	27	Thur	4	11	18	25	—		
Fri	3	10	17	24	31	Fri		7	14	21	28	Fri	5	12	19	26	—		
Sat	4	11	18	25	—	Sat	1	8	15	22	29	Sat	6	13	20	27	—		
SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
Sun	1	8	15	22	29	Sun		6	13	20	27	Sun		3	10	17	24		
Mon	2	9	16	23	30	Mon		7	14	21	28	Mon		4	11	18	25		
Tue	3	10	17	24	—	Tue	1	8	15	22	29	Tue		5	12	19	26		
Wed	4	11	18	25	—	Wed	2	9	16	23	30	Wed		6	13	20	27		
Thur	5	12	19	26	—	Thur	3	10	17	24	31	Thur		7	14	21	28		
Fri	6	13	20	27	—	Fri	4	11	18	25	—	Fri	1	8	15	22	29		
Sat	7	14	21	28	—	Sat	5	12	19	26	—	Sat	2	9	16	23	30		

1970 CALENDAR 1970

JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL								
Sun		4	11	18	25	Sun	1	8	15	22	—	Sun	1	8	15	22	29	Sun	—	5	12	19	26
Mon		5	12	19	26	Mon	2	9	16	23	—	Mon	2	9	16	23	30	Mon	—	6	13	20	27
Tue		6	13	20	27	Tue	3	10	17	24	—	Tue	3	10	17	24	31	Tue	—	7	14	21	28
Wed		7	14	21	28	Wed	4	11	18	25	—	Wed	4	11	18	25	—	Wed	1	8	15	22	29
Thur	1	8	15	22	29	Thur	5	12	19	26	—	Thur	5	12	19	26	—	Thur	2	9	16	23	30
Fri	2	9	16	23	30	Fri	6	13	20	27	—	Fri	6	13	20	27	—	Fri	3	10	17	24	—
Sat	3	10	17	24	31	Sat	7	14	21	28	—	Sat	7	14	21	28	—	Sat	4	11	18	25	—
MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST								
Sun	31	3	10	17	24	Sun	—	7	14	21	28	Sun	—	5	12	19	26	Sun	30	2	9	16	23
Mon	—	4	11	18	25	Mon	1	8	15	22	29	Mon	—	6	13	20	27	Mon	31	3	10	17	24
Tue	—	5	12	19	26	Tue	2	9	16	23	30	Tue	—	7	14	21	28	Tue	—	4	11	18	25
Wed	—	6	13	20	27	Wed	3	10	17	24	—	Wed	1	8	15	22	29	Wed	—	5	12	19	26
Thur	—	7	14	21	28	Thur	4	11	18	25	—	Thur	2	9	16	23	30	Thur	—	6	13	20	27
Fri	1	8	15	22	29	Fri	5	12	19	26	—	Fri	3	10	17	24	31	Fri	—	7	14	21	28
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	Sat	6	13	20	27	—	Sat	4	11	18	25	—	Sat	1	8	15	22	29
SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER								
Sun	—	6	13	20	27	Sun	—	4	11	18	25	Sun	1	8	15	22	29	Sun	—	6	13	20	27
Mon	—	7	14	21	28	Mon	—	5	12	19	26	Mon	2	9	16	23	30	Mon	—	7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	29	Tue	—	6	13	20	27	Tue	3	10	17	24	—	Tue	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	2	9	16	23	30	Wed	—	7	14	21	28	Wed	4	11	18	25	—	Wed	2	9	16	23	30
Thur	3	10	17	24	—	Thur	1	8	15	22	29	Thur	5	12	19	26	—	Thur	3	10	17	24	31
Fri	4	11	18	25	—	Fri	2	9	16	23	30	Fri	6	13	20	27	—	Fri	4	11	18	25	—
Sat	5	12	19	26	—	Sat	3	10	17	24	31	Sat	7	14	21	28	—	Sat	5	12	19	26	—

HANDY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Air Transport

Nigeria Airways	31041,	2481
Pan American World Airways	26191,	3335
Swire	24588,	3330
Air France	33401,	2380
Alitalia Air Line	25809,	2030
K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines	25788,	3168
Lufthansa	26361	
Ghana Airways	27520	

Car Hire Service

Niger Motors	25291,	2649
U.T.C. Motors	27126	
Isuzu Company	24201	
J. Allen	26125	
Manillas & Norberts	25421	

Emergency Calls

Fire, Police, Ambulance	999	
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Engraving and Letterpress

Daily Times of Nigeria	26611	
Times Press, Apapa	55507	

Government Offices

External Affairs, Ministry of	26451	
Information, Ministry of	25481	
Internal Affairs, Ministry of	24871	
Lagos City Council	27511	
Lagos City Transport Service	26121	
Lagos Executive Development Board	26821	
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation	26411	
Nigerian Railway Corporation, H.Q.	41011	
Idi Railway Station	41021	

Hospitals

General Hospital, Broad Street	26331	
Children's Hospital, Massey St.	20591	
Creek Hospital	25216	
Ike's General Hospital	33881	
Royal Orthopaedic Hospital Igbobi	44041	
Medical School, Idi-Araba	43451	

Shipping

Black Star Lines Ltd.	25857,	20844
Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.	23471	
Holland West Africa Lines	25527,	47003
Nigerian National Shipping Lines	46371	
Palm Line Ltd.	56021	

Travel Agencies

UMUCARCO, Apapa	45536,	23378
West African Travel Agency	27311,	24056
Transcap Travel Bureau	27311,	33713
Coastline Service Agency	21890	
Nigerian Joint Agency	46561,	21486
Nigerian Tourist Association	20335	

Voluntary Organisations

Young Men's Xtian Association, Awolowo Rd.	21092	
Young Women's Xtian Association, Molewa St.	21620	



Nigeria's Armorial Bearing

OUR Coat of Arms has an eagle mounted on a black shield bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield. Its base is a wreath of coctus spectabilis flower.

THE BLACK SHIELD represents our fertile soil;

THE SILVER BANDS, the rivers of Niger and Benue which water the country.

THE COCTUS SPECTABILIS is a wild colourful flower which grows in Nigeria.

THE EAGLE stands for strength, and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

THE WREATH OF COCTUS spectabilis is cast in our national colours of white and green. Our motto is Unity and Faith.

Nigeria's Flag

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College Knights Hill West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth, and the white represents unity and peace.

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CABLES: METACONTA, LAGOS

FOREWORD

Nigeria Year Book, 1969, is the eighteenth in the series prepared and extensively revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited.

This 1969 edition which covers events up to November 1968, gives, like its predecessors, a factual account of the administration and the national economy of Nigeria. It describes the activities of many of the national institutions, both official and unofficial, and shows the part played by the Government in the life of the community.

Articles on the progress of the unfortunate civil war, the search for peace, the effects of the war on our economy are also included.

The Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive nor does it attempt to cover Nigerian participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources.

The Year Book is published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, through its commercial printing subsidiary, Times Press Limited at its modern printing plant, Apapa.

The Company publishes Nigeria's leading Daily and Sunday Newspapers, the "Daily Times" and the "Sunday Times" and also produces the exciting monthly magazine "Spear", the teach yourself magazine "Home Studies", "Woman's World" and the weeklies "Sporting Record" and "Lagos Weekend".

THE EDITOR

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THE COUNTRY AND ITS GEOGRAPHY

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is the largest single geographic unit along the West Coast of Africa and occupies a position where the western parts of the African continent meet the equatorial Africa. Lying between latitude 4°20' and 14°00' north and longitudes 2°20' and 14°30' Nigeria's area of over 356,869 square miles is entirely within the tropical zone extending northward from the coastline for over 650 miles. Its population of over 55 million is by far the largest in Africa.

The total area is made up of as follows:

North-Western State	65,143	sq	miles
North-Central State	25,954	"	"
Kano State	16,630	"	"
North-Eastern State	99,273	"	"
Benue-Plateau State	41,744	"	"
Kwara State	28,672	"	"
Lagos State	1,381	"	"
Mid-Western State	14,922	"	"
Western State	29,100	"	"
East-Central State	8,746	"	"
South-Eastern State	13,730	"	"
Rivers State	7,008	"	"

Nigeria is bounded on the north by the Federal Republic of Niger, on the west by Dahomey and on the east by the Federal Republic of Cameroon and by Chad. The Atlantic Ocean, known variously along the West Coast as the Gulf of Guinea, the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra washes the coastline for some 500 miles.

TOPOGRAPHY

Nigeria is divided into three major and w geographical sectors by the River Niger and its tributary, the River Benue. The Niger rises from Futa Jalon highlands on the borders of Sierra L and runs through Nigeria from north-west to south distance of about 730 miles. Before it empties into Atlantic Ocean, it breaks into a network of creek waterways to form the Niger Delta.

The Benue has the source in the Cameroun mountains bordering Adamawa Province in north-east Nigeria joins the Niger at Lokoja—a distance of about 100 miles. Other important rivers in Nigeria are the K and Forcados rivers in Mid-Western Nigeria, the O River in South Eastern State, and the Kaduna in North.

SOIL AND VEGETATION

Almost unbroken sandy beaches stretch along coast. The mouths of those rivers which do break through are masked by an apparently solid wall of mangrove. But behind this seeming barrier calm lagoons extend from the Western border into the great Niger Delta where they break up into a network of creeks and waterways that provide valuable means of communication through this part of the country.

Inland from the coastline the tropical rain forest takes over to a depth of between 60 and 100 miles northward: The oil palm is found in profusion but there is much valuable commercial timber and in the West excellent cocoa growing areas. Nowhere in this area is there any high ground until the northern limits of forest are reached and the vegetation takes on the character of guinea savannah with high forest in the river valleys. Low hills occur in the West reaching 2,000 feet at the highest points between the forest and the Niger River Valley.

Beyond the valleys of the Niger and Benue river park-line savannah predominates until it merges into Sudan savannah over the northern border and into the Sahara desert.

A conspicuous feature of the northern part of the country is the great plateau which rises as a steep escarpment from the riverain plains of the Niger-Benue to an average height of 2,000 feet with ranges of hills between 5,000 and 6,000 feet in the Shere Hills around Jos.

CLIMATE

The climate is tropical with some variation mainly due to differences in latitude, topography and vegetation, between the south which is hot and wet, and the north which is hot and dry. In general there are two seasons: a wet season from April or May to November when the prevailing monsoon winds blow from the south-west; and a dry season from December to March, when the harmattan blows from the north-east.

The Southern States have a warm climate with relatively high humidity for most of the year, although cooler conditions with a lower humidity exist in the north-west of the Western and Mid-Western States and north of Enugu in the East Central State. Most of Northern States have a hot, dry climate, although temperatures drop during January and February due to the cooling effects of the harmattan. The Plateau area is cooler throughout the year than the rest of the Northern States.

TEMPERATURES

Temperatures at the coast vary from 70° to 90°F, and humidity is fairly high. In the north, the climate is drier and extremes of temperature are more common from October to April—sometimes reaching as high as 110°F. The lowest temperature is 50°F, and this often occurs at night.

AREA AND CLIMATE

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA ACCORDING TO ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL

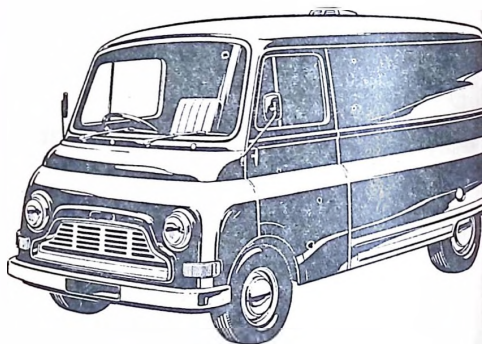
(Area in Square miles)

Range of Elevation Above Sea Level in Feet		Eastern Nigeria	Western Nigeria(a)	Northern Nigeria	NIGERIA
		AREA			
Under 400	400 Feet	18,989.18	12,578.80	53,982.84	85,550.82
400 and under 800	800 "	5,974.64	7,882.08	67,732.91	81,589.63
800 " " 1200	1200 "	2,849.73	14,397.38	58,907.72	76,154.83
1200 " " 1600	1600 "	969.48	10,374.86	42,886.19	54,230.53
1600 " " 2000	2000 "	178.74	—	31,985.53	32,164.27
2000 " " 2400	2400 "	86.96	—	12,952.15	13,039.11
2400 " " 2800	2800 "	97.21	—	3,925.97	4,023.18
2800 " " 3200	3200 "	56.96	—	6,878.91	6,935.91
3200 " " 3600	3600 "	—	—	1,937.77	1,937.77
3600 " " 4000	4000 "	—	—	242.43	242.43
4000 " " 4400	4400 "	—	—	219.71	219.71
4400 " " 5200	5200 "	24.89	—	—	24.89
TOTAL		20,227.90	45,233.21	281,652.11	356,113.11

SOURCE:— Federal Surveys Department

NOTE:— Figures quoted above are only approximate

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TOWNS OF NIGERIA

LAGOS

The Federal capital, covers an area of about 27 square miles which include the islands of Lagos, Victoria and Iddo and the adjacent areas of Ebute Metta, Yaba, Surulere and Apapa on the mainland. The population is over 700,000.

From the low-lying mudbank which it was at the time of its founding, Lagos has developed rapidly in recent times, and has justly been called the fastest growing city in Africa. The vast number of new buildings under construction is but one sign of the urgent vitality which the visitor will notice as he passes through the streets of Lagos. The ceaseless flow of people and traffic the colour and movement evident on every side, the multitude of shops, stores, banks; petrol stations never seem to have an idle movement. This is repeated, in varying degrees in some of the other main towns.

IBADAN

Capital of the Western State, is Nigeria's leading university town and the largest wholly African town in Africa, with a population of over a million.

KANO

Capital of Kano State, with its big international airport, is situated on Africa's crossroads, just as it had been in the past. For centuries, the large market in the city was the commercial centre of the Western Sudan, and the destination and starting point the great caravans which traversed West Africa in all directions. Today, Kano is a vital industrial centre, where the old and the new stand side by side in fascinating contrast.

BAUCHI

Capital of the newly created North-Eastern State has a pleasant climate. It is a seat of learning with a magnificent Teacher Training College which helps to provide the much needed training staff for the schools in the state. Bauchi is also the pioneer Rural Education Centre of the State. The supply of electricity coupled with the Bornu Railway Extension which passes through the town makes it a fast developing commercial and industrial centre.

SOKOTO

Capital of the North-Western State, was founded by Sultan Bello during the life time of his father Usman Dan Fodio and is the home of the Sultan. It is the spiritual head of all muslims in Nigeria known as the Western Sudan. Sokoto is another educational and commercial centre of the North. It has a direct internal air connection with Lagos and Gusau. The services have been suspended since the beginning of the Nigerian crisis.

ZARIA

Capital of North-Central State, is the seat of government for the Northern States. The Ahmadu Bello University and other institutions of higher learning are located there. Apart from education, Zaria is also a town famous for its chimney factories which produce seeds from cotton buds. It is also situated at the junction of railway lines that run to Nguru and Namoda.

JOS

Capital of the new Benue-Plateau State is a pleasant holiday town situated on a plateau. It has a climate which has made it a favourite resort of Europeans who wish to escape temporarily from the weather in the other parts of the country. The towns in the country are situated around Jos.

ILORIN

A town with predominantly Moslem population of about 209,000 is the capital of Kwara State. The town has a thriving industry in matches manufacture, sugar industry. Local inhabitants engage in cloth weaving and pottery-making.

KADUNA

It is a major industrial centre. It is also one of the largest towns in the country and has an airport and railway station. It was the original capital of Northern States, a beautifully designed administrative town which is fast growing into a major industrial centre.

ENUGU

It is in the South of the country is a coal mining town and has the largest coal field in tropical Africa. It is the capital of the East-Central State. It is a beautifully well developed town with modern offices and residential buildings as well as good roads.

PORT HARCOURT

is the capital of the Rivers State, and is the second largest port in the country. Its importance has increased both as a port and industrial town since the establishment of an oil industry there. It has the only oil refinery in the country, which was built at a cost of 3 million pounds.

CALABAR

is a town rich in culture. Both singers and dancers from the town have won acclaim in art festivals throughout the country. Apart from her rich cultural heritage, Calabar is a rapidly developing industrial town. It has a bright industrial future as the capital of the new South-Eastern State. The town has a small port and an airport.

BENIN

is the capital of Mid-West State and is famous as the centre of an ancient civilisation. Today, it is regarded as a major art town rich in art treasures and artists. The town has produced a large proportion of artists and sculptors in the country.

OGBOMOSHO

Other important towns include the following:

an important market centre in the Western State. With a population of over 139,000, it is the second largest town in the Western State. It is 70 miles from Ibadan and has one of the best telecommunications systems in the Western State.

IFE

has always been regarded as the spiritual capital of the Yoruba people. It is world famous for art treasures and more recently for the new university that was built near the town.

ABEOKUTA

provides some of the best tourist attractions in the country. The best known of which are the Olumo Rocks and native cloth dyers.

ONITSHA

had the largest and most modern market in West Africa.

ABA

is not only a major town in the East-Central State but is also one of its most rapidly developing industrial centres with new industries springing up there every year.



OXFORD BOOKS IN NIGERIA

A BRANCH of the Oxford University Press was opened in Ibadan in 1949. This was followed a few years later by the establishment of a distributing warehouse, the first of its kind in the field in Nigeria. Many books of educational and general interest are written by local authors and edited, produced and sold within the country by the Press. In addition large stocks of publications from the U.K. and other overseas branches are held in the Apapa Warehouse.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC

THE PEOPLE:

Nigeria's 55.5 million population comprises many ethnic groups with a variety of customs, traditions and languages. The larger groups are the Hausa, Fulani, Tiv, Kanuri in North; Yoruba in the West; Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ijaw in the Mid-West; and Ibo, Ibibio, Efik and Ijaw in the East.

The largest groups, numbering many millions, have a size and historical tradition that would justify the name of nation. The four largest are Hausa-Fulani, widely distributed throughout the north with the greatest concentration in the provinces of Kano, Sokoto and Zaria; Ibo, who predominate in the provinces bordering the lower Niger; In Onitsha they make up 98 per cent of the total population; Yoruba, primarily in the Western States whose provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo and Ijebu contain very few people from other groups; Fulani, who cover the north and constitute more than one-third of the population of Bauchi province and one-fifth of Adamawa, Kano and Zaria provinces.

LANGUAGE:

There are four main languages: Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo and Efik. Each of these languages has its own literature. The language of government, commerce, national politics, and higher education is English although in the North Hausa has equal status in the legislature.

RELIGION:

Nigeria's Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. Some two-thirds of the Northern peoples and a substantial proportion of the Western and Lagos population are Moslems. Southern Nigeria in general is predominantly Christian, of mixed denominations—Roman Catholics, Protestants, Methodists, Lutherans and Presbyterians. Christianity has found a great response among the Yorubas, Ibos, Efiks, Ibibios, Itsekiris, Urhobos and Ijaws. The impact of religion is reflected in the contribution which the various religious groups have made in the field of education and medical health.

STATISTICS AND SOURCES

THE main source of statistics on the size and the characteristics of the population of Nigeria is the census. The first census covering the country was conducted in 1911. Separate arrangements were made to enumerate the Southern Provinces and for the enumeration of the Northern Provinces the count was taken from Government House, Zungeru.

The total population for Nigeria was 15,749,000 (Natives) made up of:—

(i) Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria: 7,855,749.

(ii) Northern Provinces: 8,110,631.

After the unification of the Northern and the Southern Provinces in 1914, an Ordinance was presented on the 25th of October, 1917 to make provisions for the census of Nigeria. The census of 1921 which was conducted separately for the North and the South (including the Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons which had become a part of Nigeria) was conducted under provisions of the Ordinance of 1917.

The return for the 1921 census including Cameroons Trust Territory was:—

(i) Northern Provinces:	9,985,000
(ii) Northern Cameroons:	26,000
(iii) Southern Provinces:	8,000,000
(iv) Southern Cameroons:	29,000
All Nigeria:	18,620,000

The count of 1931 was planned in a big way but got into trouble because of lack of funds and persons (economic depression). There was serious rioting in the West of Eastern Nigeria when women thought that the purpose of the census was to get information to enable the Government levy taxes on them. The census in 1931 was a mere compilation of records available to the administration and after adjustments for births and deaths, tax returns, etc., the total population was 19,921,000.

distributed as follows:—

(i) Northern Provinces:	11,010,668
(ii) Northern Cameroons:	422,431
(iii) Southern Provinces:	8,115,034
(iv) Southern Cameroons:	374,596

During the war years there was no census in 1941. Between 1950-53 there was a count of the people spread over two years.

The total population of Nigeria was distributed as follows:

(i) Northern Nigeria: (1952)	17,007,377
(ii) Western Nigeria: (1952)	4,595,801
(iii) Eastern Nigeria: (1952)	7,217,829
(iv) Lagos (1952)	272,000
All Nigeria (excluding Cameroons)	29,093,007

The most recent census was that conducted from November 5th—8th, 1963 and the Tables below show the distribution and density of population within the various administrative units within the Federation.

POPULATION AND DENSITY

STATE	POPULATION	AREA IN SQ. MILES	PERSONS PER SQ. MILE
NORTH-WESTERN	5,733,297	65,143	88
NORTH-CENTRAL	4,098,305	27,108	158
KANO	5,774,842	16,630	339
NORTH-EASTERN	7,893,343	105,300	78
BENUE-PLATEAU	4,009,408	38,929	95
KWARA	2,399,365	28,672	82
LAGOS	1,443,568	1,381	251
WESTERN	9,487,526	29,100	239
MID-WESTERN	2,535,839	14,922	168
EAST-CENTRAL	7,227,559	11,310	711
SOUTH-EASTERN	3,622,591	11,166	263
RIVERS	1,544,313	7,008	233
NIGERIA	<u>55,770,056</u>	<u>356,669</u>	<u>156</u>

POPULATION BY STATES AND DIVISIONS

STATES & DIVISIONS	POPULATION 1952	POPUL 1963
EAST-CENTRAL STATE	4,566,211	7,227,511
AGWU DIVISION	150,887	212,801
AWKA	295,099	694,399
NSUKKA "	449,367	689,351
ONITSHA "	466,348	797,381
UDI "	407,389	549,541
ABAKALI KI DIVISION	472,891	627,581
AFIKPO DIVISION	246,827	376,131
ABA DIVISION	396,217	541,961
BENDE "	322,258	427,867
OKIGWI "	442,751	743,832
ORLU "	356,282	665,665
OWERRI "	560,895	901,016
 RIVERS STATE	 747,393	 1,544,313
AHOADA DIVISION	286,258	506,576
BRASS "	126,968	309,715
DEGEMA "	117,937	400,741
OGONI "	156,723	231,513
PORT-HARCOURT DIVISION	59,512	95,768
 SOUTH-EASTERN STATE	 1,903,220	 3,622,591
ABAK DIVISION	233,333	355,724
CALABAR "	140,975	267,015
EKET "	238,786	765,162
ENYONG "	175,885	271,673
IKOT EKPENE DIV.	282,771	440,032
OPOBO DIVISION	172,091	405,191
UYO "	296,719	518,939
IKOM DIVISION	45,774	69,797
OBUBRA "	109,874	241,706
OGOJA "	206,962	287,302

POPULATION BY STATES AND DIVISIONS

STATES & DIVISIONS	POPULATION 1952	POPULATION 1963
MID-WESTERN STATE	1,491,685	2,535,830
ASABA DIVISION	212,437	315,998
BENIN "	292,248	429,907
ISHAN "	192,220	270,903
AFENMAI (KUKURUKU)	204,245	338,178
ABOII DIVISION	130,127	178,154
SAPELE TOWNSHIP	33,638	61,007
WARRI DIVISION	34,758	89,806
WARRI TOWNSHIP	19,526	55,254
WESTERN IJAW DIV	82,809	231,746
URHOB0 DIVISION	289,677	564,886
 LAGOS STATE	 510,232	 1,443,568
BADAGARY DIVISION	65,606	122,159
EPE "	59,947	130,396
IKEJA "	112,879	525,767
LAGOS TERRITORY	271,800	665,246
 NORTH-EASTERN STATE	 3,945,307	 7,803,343
ADAMAWA DIVISION	304,044	703,365
MURI "	260,280	599,270
NUMAN "	121,404	282,655
BEDDE DIVISION	45,064	94,343
BIU "	164,621	270,810
BORNU "	1,005,775	1,971,870
POTISKUM DIVISION	114,632	221,256
DIKWA DIVISION	189,381	295,274
BAUCHI DIVISION	512,209	895,412
GOMBE "	476,844	841,217
KATAGUM "	434,386	739,700
GWOZA DIVISION	78,821	69,580
ADAMAWA (FOR. TR. TERR.)	237,846	808,691

POPULATION BY STATES AND DIVISIONS

STATE & DIVISIONS	POPULATION 1952	POPULATION 1963
BENUE-PLATEAU STATE	2,300,841	4,009,408
IDOMA DIVISION	318,821	497,953
LAFIA "	131,556	289,659
NASARAWA "	162,303	324,517
TIV "	718,619	1,244,185
WUKARI "	136,673	285,646
JOS DIVISION	254,494	457,760
PANKSHIN DIVISION	279,048	372,637
SHENDAM (LOWLAND)	194,208	359,193
SOUTH DIV. (AKWANGA)	98,174	177,858
JOS TOWNSHIP	6,945	
 KWARA STATE	 1,191,276	 2,399,365
BORGU DIVISION	75,740	106,991
ILORIN "	398,569	901,416
LAFIAGI "	55,580	110,815
IGALA DIVISION	361,119	684,880
IGBIRRA "	156,755	325,273
KABBA "	110,281	180,037
KOTON KARFE (KWARA)	33,232	89,953
 KANO STATE	 3,397,358	 5,774,842
KANO DIVISION	2,973,350	4,958,396
NORTHERN DIV.	424,008	816,446
 NORTH-WESTERN STATE	 3,395,421	 5,733,297
ABUJA INCL. LAPAI (EMIR.)	101,429	141,124
BIDA DIVISION	221,497	437,246
KONTAGORA DIVISION	250,747	458,396
MINNA DIVISION	141,682	361,761
ARGUNGU DIVISION	170,613	293,986
GWANDU DIVISION	488,936	847,765
SOKOTO DIVISION	2,020,517	3,193,019
 NORTH-CENTRAL STATE	 2,353,112	 4,098,305
ZARIA DIVISION	798,564	1,183,090
KADUNA TOWNSHIP	6,095	149,910
JEMA'A DIVISION	64,969	220,300
KATSINA DIVISION	1,483,484	2,545,005

POPULATION BY STATES AND DIVISIONS

STATE & DIVISIONS	POPULATION	POPULATIONS
	1952	1983
WESTERN STATE	4,357,369	9,487,528
EGBA DIVISION	393,973	629,565
EGBADO "	236,048	345,321
IBADAN DIVISION	797,931	1,258,625
OSHUN "	853,137	2,068,022
IJEBU DIVISION	248,647	420,355
IJEBU-REMO DIVISION	99,420	155,725
EKITI DIVISION	327,396	1,418,114
OKITIPUPA DIV.	150,203	275,709
ONDO DIVISION	243,171	536,375
OWO "	224,813	497,478
IFE DIVISION	216,580	515,194
ILESHA "	188,136	481,720
OYO "	377,914	885,323

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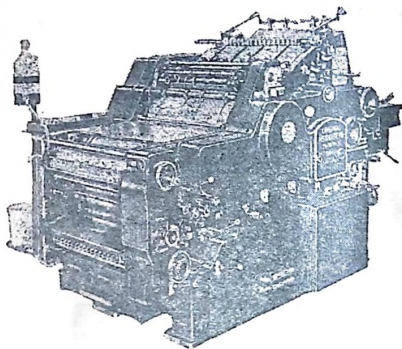
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DISEASE GROUPS	IN-PATIENTS						OUT-PATIENTS					
	CASES			DEATHS			CASES			DEATHS		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	10,581	7,277	17,058	606	388	994	81,075	53,150	134,225	666	503	1,169
Neoplastic Diseases	95	59	154	10	7	25	2,998	332	3,330	12	8	20
Nutritional, Endocrine & Blood Diseases	1,497	1,482	2,979	239	252	491	8,827	1,012	9,839	248	268	516
Mental Diseases	637	302	939	18	21	39	4,434	807	5,241	98	14	112
Diseases of Nervous System & Sense Organs	593	314	907	30	27	57	33,665	24,682	58,347	19	4	23
Diseases of Heart & Circulatory System	333	205	538	39	34	73	2,680	15,850	18,530	3	13	16
Diseases of Respiratory System	1,690	1,460	3,150	274	259	533	20,712	16,635	37,347	403	406	809
Diseases of Digestive System	1,840	1,784	3,624	195	186	381	18,293	10,001	29,094	268	253	521
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	231	84	315	6	12	18	960	1,392	2,352	2	4	6
Diseases of Pregnancy & Child Birth	—	9,622	9,622	—	79	79	—	30,303	30,303	—	81	81
Diseases of Skin & Muscular Skeletal System	1,064	536	1,600	3	2	5	31,832	19,746	51,578	11	8	19
Congenital Malformation	54	36	90	4	5	9	61	45	106	4	4	8
Diseases Peculiar to Infancy	1,414	1,208	2,622	157	119	275	8,024	7,498	15,522	255	256	511
Ill-Defined Diseases	3,376	2,982	6,358	36	52	88	35,950	27,526	63,476	132	108	240
Accidents, Poisons and Violence	2,179	1,178	3,357	90	43	133	47,537	23,140	70,677	68	30	98
TOTAL	25,584	28,529	54,113	1,715	1,485	3,200	297,048	232,919	529,967	2,189	1,960	4,149

Source :— Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos.

LAGOS-NIGERIA VITAL STATISTICS
BIRTHS, DEATHS & PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS 1966
 (With 1965 figures for comparison)

	1945	1946
Estimated population (Mid-year figures)	706,000	734,000
Live births	45,786	45,521
Deaths	5,988	6,101
Deaths under 1 year of age	2,124	2,111
" " 28 days	1,114	1,011
" " 7 days	785	671
Maternal deaths	97	52
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	64.8	62.1
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	8.5	8.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	46.4	46.4
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	24.3	22.2
Post Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	17.1	14.9
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	2.1	1.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths	1965		1966	
	No. of Deaths	% of all Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of all Deaths
1. Pneumonia & Bronchitis (B31, B32)	1,164	19.4	976	15.8
2. Malaria (B16)	454	7.6	388	6.3
3. Dysentery & Diarrhoea (B6, B36)	594	9.9	708	11.6
4. Pre-maturity & other diseases of early infancy (B44)	614	10.3	605	9.9
5. Birth injuries etc. Infections of new born & congenital abnormalities (B41 — B43)	203	3.4	280	4.6
Of which Birth injuries & neonatal asphyxia (B42)	(178)	(3.0)	(202)	(3.3)
Infections of new born (B43)	(12)	(0.2)	(54)	(0.9)
Congenital abnormalities (B41)	(12)	(0.2)	(24)	(0.4)
6. Diseases of Heart & Blood vessels (B22, B24 — B29)	490	8.2	465	7.6
Of which:- Heart Diseases (B24 — B27)	(198)	(3.3)	(221)	3.6
Vascular CNS lesions (B22)	(132)	(2.2)	(102)	1.7
Hypertension (B28, B29)	(160)	(2.7)	(141)	2.3
7. Tetanus (A26)	195	3.3	258	4.2
8. Motor Accidents (B471)	34	0.6	63	1.0
9. Malnutrition & Avitaminosis (A64)	97	1.6	136	2.2
10. Neoplasms (B18, B19)	116	1.9	105	1.7
Of which:- Malignant (B18)	(101)	(1.7)	(99)	1.6
Non-Malignant (B19)	(15)	(0.2)	(6)	0.1
11. Tuberculosis (B1, B2)	107	1.8	118	1.9
12. Anaemia (B21)	172	2.9	200	3.3
13. Maternity Causes (B40)	97	1.6	55	0.9
14. Infective Hepatitis (A34)	37	0.6	34	0.6
15. Nephritis and Nephrosis (B38)	33	0.6	39	0.6
16. Meningococcal Infections & Meningitis (B10, B23)	84	1.4	107	1.7
17. Measles (B14)	212	3.5	181	2.9
18. Cirrhosis of liver (B37)	25	0.4	16	0.3
19. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	48	0.8	34	0.6
20. Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes (B45)	440	7.3	605	9.9
21. Other diseases classified as infective and parasitic (B17)	119	2.0	45	0.7
22. All other diseases (Residual)	654	10.9	683	11.1
ALL CAUSES	5,988	100	6,101	100

*Figures for births include Permissible Registered births from out side Lagos Federal Territory.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH STATS. 6/69

MIGRATION

PERSONS ARRIVING IN NIGERIA BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Number								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
American ...	1,737	2,246	2,842	4,234	5,573	7,183	9,795	11,849	14,577
British ...	23,881	24,466	26,648	27,975	26,623	27,637	27,975	27,579	28,590
Commonwealth (W.A.) (a)	3,123	3,969	4,019	5,398	6,871	11,309	21,884	38,153	46,448
Canadian ...	—	63	339	431	604	915	1,036	1,334	1,696
Danish ...	245	298	304	292	387	408	460	489	522
Dutch ...	1,092	1,423	1,744	2,195	2,171	2,449	2,631	2,950	3,245
French ...	1,999	2,383	2,856	3,706	3,196	3,689	3,663	4,346	4,631
German (Western)	585	664	946	1,237	1,525	2,574	2,871	3,610	4,547
Indian ...	443	471	676	833	1,030	1,412	1,634	1,965	2,512
Irish ...	513	526	698	762	929	940	1,084	979	1,071
Israeli ...	26	92	335	640	772	883	774	898	942
Italian ...	420	627	819	973	1,296	1,956	2,120	2,952	3,623
Japanese ...	581	669	781	1,004	1,084	1,282	1,509	1,859	2,057
Swiss ...	427	502	553	660	712	1,019	1,025	1,195	1,536
Others ...	1,015	1,439	1,827	2,782	4,485	7,396	11,914	18,415	21,069
TOTAL	36,087	39,838	45,387	53,122	57,258	71,052	90,375	118,573	137,066

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Note: (a) Nigerian, Ghanaian, Gambian and Sierra Leonean.

TABLE 2.4 PERSONS DEPARTING FROM NIGERIA BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Number								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
American ...	1,733	2,162	2,596	3,993	5,137	6,867	8,592	11,217	14,393
British ...	23,069	24,245	26,941	24,875	28,367	29,607	29,206	29,081	28,739
Commonwealth (W.A.) (a)	4,536	4,894	5,465	7,255	11,230	17,492	25,879	40,849	44,589
Canadian ...	—	106	331	373	539	876	988	1,221	1,581
Danish ...	218	253	307	321	383	385	467	506	505
Dutch ...	903	1,093	1,693	2,015	2,322	2,311	2,560	2,981	3,195
French ...	1,924	2,300	2,753	3,669	3,471	3,672	3,642	4,201	4,449
German (Western)	489	615	893	1,151	1,512	2,556	2,785	3,489	4,202
Indian ...	395	418	657	719	810	1,194	1,426	1,845	2,337
Irish ...	375	502	563	747	741	850	969	1,061	1,110
Israeli ...	30	74	231	342	648	997	820	956	843
Italian ...	373	424	691	930	1,187	1,791	2,047	2,325	3,078
Lebanese ...	637	634	787	1,053	1,162	1,357	1,587	1,970	1,993
Swiss ...	425	472	506	647	673	984	1,074	1,239	1,452
Others ...	993	1,437	1,858	7,545	4,067	6,812	10,740	16,334	19,716
TOTAL	36,100	39,629	46,272	55,635	62,249	77,751	92,782	119,275	132,182

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Note: (a) Nigerian, Ghanaian, Gambian and Sierra Leonean.

MIGRATION REGULATION

RESTRICTIONS of entry into Nigeria are imposed under the Immigration Act of 1963.

(a) Normal Entry

All non-Commonwealth citizens or aliens are required to be in possession of valid visas for Nigeria and may be permitted entry up to a period of 90 days or more on the authority of the Chief Federal Immigration Officer. No extension however is allowed on "Short Visit Visas" issued without prior authority of the Chief Federal Immigration Officer. Commonwealth subjects do require visas for entry into Nigeria but they must, together with Commonwealth citizens satisfy the Immigration Officer at the Port of Entry that they are in possession of Return Tickets to the country of origin or destination beyond Nigeria, that they are in possession of adequate funds for their maintenance and repatriation and that they do not intend to remain in Nigeria permanently.

(b) TRANSIT

All persons entering Nigeria in transit are required to satisfy the Immigration officer that they are in possession of an onward passage ticket, Travel Voucher, or adequate fund to pay their onward passage. Aliens however must be in possession of Transit Visas and Transit Passes for the period of the transit up to maximum of seven days.

(c) ENTRY FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES

All Commonwealth citizens entering Nigeria for the purpose of residence are required to obtain Residence Permits prior to their entry into Nigeria. Residence Permits for first entry into Nigeria are issued to aliens at the port of entry. All aliens wishing to enter Nigeria are required to make application for visas through the Nigeria Embassy/Nigeria High Commission or British Embassy/High Commission in their country of residence if no Nigeria Embassy is available.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS

Persons wishing to establish business in Nigeria are expected to address their applications in duplicate to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs. Alagbon Close Ikoyi, on Immigration Form T11, which may be obtained from the Ministry of Internal Affairs or any Immigration Office. The steps should be taken to establish any business without the consent of the Ministry has been obtained.

(e) VISITORS ENTERING BY CAR

In addition to the personal documents described above, visitors entering Nigeria by car are required to hold the following documents:

- (i) International driving permit.
- (ii) International certificate for motor vehicles.
- (iii) International fiscal permit. Special arrangements apply to French subjects who are required to hold besides their valid passports, the following documents:
 - (i) Carte de voyage
 - (ii) Carte de voyage.
 - (iii) Carte grise (for the car).
 - (iv) Permis de conduire (for the driver).

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GOVERNMENT

GENERAL SURVEYS

The provisions of a written constitution under which, Nigeria gained her independence provided for a Federal system of Government with the exercise of Government through a Governor-General, a Federal Government and three Regional Governments until it became a Republic in October 1, 1963, when the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for five year term through an Electoral college members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real Government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast protectorate. In 1906 the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were combined and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there were a Nigerian Council and a Lagos Legislative Council these were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

This Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946, which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional Houses of Assembly one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

The next constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions as between the Centre and the Regions made it apparent that yet another constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.



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As a result of these conferences a new constitution, which is the basis of the present one, came into force on the 1st October, 1954, Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts; the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons (now known as Western Cameroun) under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

At a further conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Eastern Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses of the Federation, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Membership of the House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three-hundred-and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred-thousand of the population.

In September and October 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-governing in March 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable Nigeria to become a full independent country on the 1st October, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, was passed on the 12th September, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retain sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other

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subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

FEDERAL

Under this constitution consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate Or Upper House consisted of 12 members from each Region, 4 special members, 4 members from the Federal Territory of Lagos, and those members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Mid-West 14, and Lagos 4.

THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT:

had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council presided over by a Premier; and legislative power in the hands of a House of Chiefs, or Upper House, and a House of Assembly.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

On 16th January, 1966 the Armed Forces, following a coup d'etat, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister, and Parliament and vested legislative and executive power in a Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, these

Regional Military Governments to be responsible Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Councils but provided in general for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. The Local Government and Native Authority Councils were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of Ministers was also suspended on 16th January 1966 but the Ministries, somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries.

On this date, Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironkugbe assumed Command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded, on August 1, 1966, by Major-General Yakubu Gowon.

On 17th March, 1967, the Government issued a new Constitution (Suppression and Modification) Decree. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decrees which had been in force since promulgation 17th January 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the head of Military Government as the Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On 28th May, with the maintenance of a Federal form of Government in mind, the Supreme Council issued a decree outlining regional redistribution which included the replacement of the four existing Regions by 12 states. The then Military Governor of the then Eastern Region (Lt. Col. Ojukwu) then declared that "all political ties between the Eastern Region and the Federal Republic of Nigeria are hereby dissolved" and that the Region "would now become the Republic of Biafra." This declaration was not accepted by the Federal Government.

SUMMARY:

In the first Republic (1963—6), the President was the Head of the State, and Parliament comprised the President, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet — all of whom were members of Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). Premiers were the Chief Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial heads.

In the second Republic, (1966—) the administration is vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of the following two major organs: (i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces Personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Major-General Yakubu Gowon is the Chairman of both Councils, while Chief Obafemi Awolowo is the Vice-Chairman of the Federal Executive Council. Civilian members of the Council are allocated departmental responsibilities:

The Supreme Military Council Comprises:

Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters.

Chief of Staff, Nigerian Armed Forces.

Head of the Nigerian Navy

Head of the Nigerian Air Force

Military Governor, Western State

Military Governor, Mid-Western State

Military Governor, East-Central State

Military Governor, Lagos State

Military Governor, North Western State

Military Governor, North Central State

Military Governor, Kano State

Military Governor, North Eastern State

Military Governor, Benue-Plateau State

Military Governor, West-Central State

Military Governor, South Eastern State

Military Governor, Rivers State

Inspector-General of Police.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE (AND DEFENCE)

Major-General Yakubu Gowon

Secretary to the Executive Council:

Mr. H. A. Ejueyiltchie

Permanent Secretary (Defence):

Mr. A. I. Obeya

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Commissioner: Mr. Joseph Tarka
Permanent Secretary: Alhaji Musa Daggash

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Commissioner: Alhaji Aminu Kano
Permanent Secretary: Mr. C. O. Lawson

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Commissioner: Dr. J. E. Adetoro
Permanent Secretary: Mr. Tatari Ali
Chief Medical Adviser: Dr. M. P. Otolorin

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Commissioner: Dr. T. O. Elias
Permanent Secretary and Solicitor
General: Mr. A. A. Adediran
Director of Public Prosecutions: Mr. Michael Sagoe

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Commissioner: Alhaji Yahaya Gusau
Permanent Secretary: Mr. G. A. Ige

MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner: Rear Admiral Wey
Permanent Secretary: Mr. M. A. Tokunbo

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND LABOUR

Commissioner: Chief Anthony Enahoro
Permanent Secretary (Information): Malam Joda
Permanent Secretary (Labour): Mr. S. O. Koku

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Commissioner: Alhaji Kam Selem
Permanent Secretary: Mr. S. B. Akande

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Commissioner: Mr. Wenike Briggs
 Permanent Secretary: Mr. S. S. Waniko
 Chief Adviser on Education: Mr. S. J. Cookey

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

Commissioner: Mr. Femi Okunnu
 Permanent Secretary: Mr. S. O. Williams
 Director of Federal Public Works: Mr. S. B. Adu

MINISTRY OF MINES AND POWER

Commissioner: Dr. R. B. O. Dikko
 Permanent Secretary: Mr. G. A. E. Longe

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commissioner: Alhaji Ali Monguno
 Permanent Secretary (Industry): Mr. P. C.
 Permanent Secretary (Trade): Malam I. M. Dan

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO MINISTRIES

THE Head of the National Military Government, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces has stated that, with effect from Tuesday, the 1st of February 1966, the following Ministries mentioned in the schedule below are charged with responsibilities for Matters or Groups of Matters set out against respective Ministries.

CABINET OFFICE

Matters and Groups of Matters:

Constitutional Matters

The Nigeria Police Force

Security and Public Safety

Co-ordination between Ministries

Census

National Universities Commission

Formal proceedings for the award of titles of decorations and other dignities; co-ordinating procedure and standards regarding all Departmental awards and civil honours and decorations in general; relations with the Niger Dams Authority.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Post (including Post Office Savings Bank)

Telecommunications

Relations with the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Defence of Nigeria

Defence Scheme

Supreme Military Council

Matters of Policy, establishment, recruitment, finance training and operations connected with the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Air Force

Local Forces including Army Cadet Forces and Cadet ship

Defence Agreements

Military and Naval Training Establishments

Military and Naval Arms and Equipment

Military and Naval Works and Land Matters

Military and Naval Intelligence

Military and Naval Dress and Ceremonial Salutes

Myohaug Day

Liaison with Armed Forces of adjacent Territories

Nigerian Air Arm

Clearance of Foreign Military Aircraft and warships

Visits of Defence and War Colleges

Visits of Foreign Service Chiefs

Emergency Decrees

Internal Security Schemes and Exercises (joint with Police)

Resettlement Schemes for serving Soldiers and Sailors

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Defence Industries Corporation

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Co-ordination between Ministries in economic matters

Inter-Governmental co-ordination in economic matters

Co-ordination and presentation of Applications for External Technical Assistance

Economic Planning

Economic Intelligence

Statistics

National Manpower Board

Relations with the following bodies

Niger Delta Development Board

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,

Economic and Social Commission for OAU
 Chad Basin Commission
 Commonwealth Economic Committee
 Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Federal Education Advisory Service Inspectorate
 Education in Lagos
 Education of Nigerians in Fernando Po
 Federal Institutions of Higher Education
 Federal Scholarships
 Overseas Study
 Education Broadcasts
 Vocational Guidance
 Academic Research
 Educational Statistics
 Inter-Governmental Co-operation in education
 National Register of High Level Manpower in Education
 Co-ordination of External Aid for Education
 Educational Library Services
 National Education Resources Centre
 Educational Guidance and Counselling
 School Welfare
 Education of Exceptional Children
 Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre, Kuru
 Antiquities, Federal Museums and National Monuments
 Archives
 Relations with the following bodies
 Antiquities Commission
 National Archives Committee
 Councils of the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos
 West African Examinations Council
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Establishments Matters — Staff Complements, Grades
 Conditions of Appointment
 Salaries, Wages, Allowances, Pensions, Gratuities, Conditions of Appointment
 Service including the implementation and control
 review of General Orders (Except Appointments, Promotions and Discipline)

Whitley Councils and the Direction of Staff Negotiations
generally Organisation and Methods
Control of Executive and Secretarial Classes
In-Service Training Policy
Staff Record, Staff list, Staff Statistics
Nigerianisation Measures in the Federal Public Service
Staff Housing Schemes
Pensions (Military) Assessment Board

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Establishment and Administration of Nigeria's Diplo-
matic and Consular Posts
Conduct of Government Business relating to Foreign
and Commonwealth Affairs
Training of Nigerians for Overseas Representation
Relations with the Diplomatic Corps in Nigeria
Protocol and Ceremonial in so far as it affects the Dip-
lomatic Corps and Foreign Visitors
Consular matters affecting Nigerians outside Nigeria
Repatriation of Destitute Nigerians
Emigration
Passports and Travel Certificates
Pilgrimage Arrangements
Collection and Collation of Information about other
countries
Co-ordination of Arrangements for International Con-
ference in Nigeria

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

National Accounts and Budgetary control
National Revenue including Customs and Excise, Taxes
on Incomes and Profits, and Royalties
Revenue Allocation Arrangements
Public Debt
Insurance of Government property
Banks and Banking, including matters concerning the
Central Bank of Nigeria
Currency, Coinage and legal Tender
Capital Issues
Credit Control
Trustee Securities
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes
Internal Borrowing
Ex-Enemy Property
Monetary Policy
Exchange Control
External Borrowing

External Financial Aid

Relations with International Financial Institution

Relations with the following bodies: Cameroon Development Corporation

Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Medical and Health Services in Lagos

Medical Research

Pharmacy

Drugs of Addiction

Drugs and Poisons

Medical Laboratory and Forensic Science Service

Chemistry Services

Public Health

Port Health and Quarantine

Registration of Births and Deaths

Registration of Medical Practitioners, Nurses and Pharmacists

Registration of Radiographers, Physiotherapists and Medical Auxiliaries

Board of Management, University College Hospital

West African Council for Medical Research

World Health Organisation

United Nations International Children's Emergency

University of Lagos Medical School and Teaching Hospital

The Nigeria Medical Council.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

Industrial Development

Industrial Programmes

National Industrial Planning

Co-ordination and Inter-Governmental Co-operation

Industrial Development matters

Establishment of Industries in Nigeria

Government Investment in Industry

Import substitution through Industries

Foreign Investment in Nigeria

Industrial Research Aid to Industry

Industrial Training

Incentive for Industrial Development

Standardisation

Industrial co-ordination and co-operation with other countries

Relations with the following bodies:

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank
 National Institute of Industrial Research
 Nigerian Standards Organisation (to be established)
 National Loans Board
 Nigerian Cement Company
 Nigerian Flour Mill
 Nigerian Fermentation Industries
 Nigerian Paper Mill
 Bauchi Meat Processing Plant
 Kano Breweries
 Adamawa Cigarette Factory

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports
 Broadcasting and Television
 Film Production
 Printing and Publishing for the Government
 Printing of Gazette and Legislation
 Public Relations and Information Services
 External Publicity
 Stationery and Typewriting Supplies
 Newspapers
 Libraries
 Relations with the following bodies
 Relations with the following bodies:
 Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation
 National Library of Nigeria
 Nigerian Council for the Advancement of Art and Culture
 Commonwealth Institute
 Nigerian National Press
 Nigerian Television Service

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Aliens
 Citizenship of Nigeria
 Deportation
 Immigration
 Movement of Persons in Nigeria
 Repatriation of Aliens in Nigeria
 Visas for Entry into Nigeria
 National Elections
 Fire Services
 Authorisation and Control of Lotteries Sweepstakes and
 similar matters
 Licences for Pool Betting Business

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Registration of Cultural and Tribal Organisations

Approval of designs of metals containing the National Flag and the National Coat of Arms

Keeping records of all medals and badges containing the National Flag and the National Coat of Arms
Lagos Municipal Affairs

National Day Celebrations

Public Order in Lagos

Liquor

Relations with the following bodies :—

Nigerian Legion

Electoral Commission

Lagos City Council

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Matters connected with the administration of Justice
Commissions and Tribunals of Inquiry

Evidence

Legal Practitioners

Legal Education

Notaries Public

Trustees

Administration of Estates

Extradition

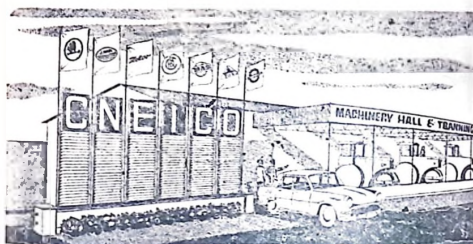
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Conduct of Government Business relating to the Judicial Department

Relations with the following bodies:

Advisory Council on the Prerogative of Mercy

Nigerian Law School



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Co-operative Societies in Lagos including Registration Development.

Sports in Lagos including national and international development.

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Geological Surveys

Mines, Minerals and Quarries

Storage of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including their storage, production and distribution.

National Gas and Liquid Petroleum Gases, including their storage production and distribution.

Explosives

Nuclear Energy

Relations with the following bodies:—

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria

Nigerian Coal Corporation

Nigerian Refinery Company Limited

MINISTRY OF TRADE

Bankruptcy and Insolvency

Bill of Sale

Monopolies, Combines and Trusts

Companies

Copyrights

External Trade

Insurance

Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Merchandise Marks

Tourism

Promotion of Tourist Traffic

Registration of Business names

Trade and Commerce among the Regions and Lagos

Weights and Measures

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

Relations with the following bodies:—

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited

Bulk Purchasing and Supply Organisation for Nigeria
(to be established)

Nigeria Hotels Limited

Tourist Company of Nigeria Limited

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Maritime Shipping and Navigation

Navigation on National Inland Waterways

Navigation: Issue of Certificates of Competence

Ports

Railways

Aviation: Certificate of aircraft and Personnel

Authorisation of scheduled and non-scheduled
within and to and from Nigeria in accordance
the Air Transport (Licensing) Regulations 1961

Policy on Aviation in general; and provision
safety services at Nigerian aerodromes

Relations with the following bodies:—

Nigerian Ports Authority

Nigerian Railway Corporation

Nigerian National Shipping Line

Nigerian Airways

Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

Construction, Alteration and Maintenance of
Public Works, viz Building and Engineering

Development and Operation of National Trunk
including Regulation of Traffic on National
Roads.

Development and Operation of Lagos Water Supply

Road Research

Building Research

Profession of Engineering

Housing in Lagos

Rent control in Lagos

Government Quarters—Policy and Allocation

Government Offices—Policy and Allocation

National Surveys

Profession of Surveying

Acquisition of Land for National purposes

Land Tenure in Capital Territory

National State Land

Town Planning in Lagos

Valuation and Rating

Relations with the following bodies:

Nigerian Housing Development Society, Limited

Lagos Executive Development Board.

THE BUDGET

GENERAL Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian Federal leader, announced on April 28 a tough budget to supplement the increases which had already been introduced since the previous October to cover the prosecution of the war, the cost of reconstruction and to stabilise foreign exchange reserves.

For 1968-69 Federal Government budgeted for revenue of £N152 million, of which £N98 million was to be retained to cover Federal Government recurrent expenditure.

For 1968-69 the Federal Government's revenue estimates were £N161 million but in the event collections amounted to £N143 million. Expenditure was, however, curtailed, making it possible to apply £N12.5 million to capital expenditure.

To raise additional revenue General Gowon announced the following measures.

(a) The import duty surcharge recently imposed on most imports would be raised immediately from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent.

(b) Practically all items hitherto imported free of duty would now attract an import levy of 10 per cent ad valorem.

(c) Excise duty on beer and stout, cigarettes, cement, soap, corned beef, blankets, towels, cosmetics, imitation jewellery and sugar confectionery would be increased. New excise duty at 10 per cent would be imposed on wooden and metal furniture, mattresses, cushions and pillows, cosmetics and perfumery, packing containers, socks, margarine, butter and butter substitute, bicycle tyres and tubes, soap other than soap detergent and ball-point pens.

(d) A further lengthy list of imports would now require specific import licences.

(e) A new charge would be imposed by way of terminal dues for all ships loading mineral oil and other products at offshore installations.

(f) Companies operating under pioneer concessions would this year pay tax at the normal rate where profits were in excess of £N5,000 per annum. The tax holiday, however, would be extended to compensate for this imposition at a later stage.

(g) The Treasury Bills Act would be amended to enable the Government to convert outstanding treasury certi-

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(h) The Central Bank would be empowered by legislation to take full responsibility for the finance required for the purchase of export crops handled by the Marketing Boards.

BUDGET MEASURES

The Federal Executive Council had considered the 1963-69 Budget and had approved the following fiscal measures:

IMPORT DUTIES

1. A concessionary duty rate of 10 per cent ad valorem is being imposed on the following raw materials hitherto imported free of duty by approved manufacturers:

- (a) Asbestos crude, washed or ground;
- (b) Fire bricks, fire clay, fire cement and furnace cement;
- (c) Gypsum;
- (d) Splints and skillets; and
- (e) Tin plate not exceeding 16" gauge—unworked.

2. An import duty of 5 per cent is being imposed on some categories of ships hitherto imported free of duty.

3. The import duty on grey baft is being increased from 4.8d to 6.8d per square yard.

4. The import duty on Diaries, Calendars and Greeting Cards is being increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

1. An excise duty of 10 per cent is being imposed on

- (a) Wooden and Metal Furniture;
- (b) Mattresses, Cushions and Pillows;
- (c) Cosmetics and Perfumery;
- (d) Packing Containers;
- (e) Immitation Jewellery;
- (f) Socks;
- (g) Margarino, Butter and other Butter substitutes;
- (h) Bicycle Tyres and Tubes; and
- (i) Soap, other than soap detergents.

2. The excise duty on Sugar Confectionery is being increased from 1d to 2d per lb.



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3. The excise duties on the following products are being increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent:

- (a) Soap detergents;
- (b) Blankets;
- (c) Corned beef; and
- (d) Enamelware.

4. The excise duties on the following products are being increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent:—

- (a) Towels;
- (b) Travelling Trunks and
- (c) Motor Vehicle tyres.

5. An excise duty of 10 per cent or 1d each—whichever is the higher—is being imposed on ball point pens

6. An excise duty of £1 5s 0d per ton is being imposed on Flour.

7. An excise duty of 5 per cent is being imposed on gramophone records.

8. The excise duty on Cement is being increased from 15s to £1 per ton.

9. An excise duty of 5 per cent is being imposed on normal incandescent lamps (Electric Bulbs).

IMPORT DUTIES SURCHARGE

The surcharge on import duties is being increased from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent, but the surcharge on imported tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes will remain at 5 per cent.

Nonetheless, milk, salt, sugar and all materials imported at concessionary rates of duty under the approved user scheme and industrial machinery, will continue to be exempt from the surcharge.

EXCISE DUTIES SURCHARGE

The excise duties surcharge on all locally manufactured goods will remain unchanged at 5 per cent.

But the surcharge on cigarettes, soft drinks, beer and stout is being removed and in its place, the following levies are being imposed:—

Cigarettes ... —A surcharge of 3d per packet of 20 cigarettes and 1½d per packet of 10 cigarettes is being imposed:

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Soft Drinks ... —A surcharge of 2s per gallon (i.e., 4d on large bottles and 2d on small bottles) is being imposed;

Beer and Stout ... —A surcharge of 3s per gallon (i.e., 6d per large bottle and 3d per small bottle) is being imposed.

ACTION TO CONSERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The following commodities are also being placed on specific import licensing:—

1. Bed Linen, Table Linen, pillow cases, etc.;
2. Linoleum;
3. Asbestos Cement: flat and Corrugated Sheet, tiles ridgings and pipes;
4. Metal Doors, Windows and Frames;
5. Tanks Vats and reservoirs for storage;
6. Expanded Metal,
7. Roofing Nails;
8. Assembled Domestic Sewing Machines;
9. Electric Generators and Generating Set;
10. Buses;
11. Mattresses, Pillows and Cushions and similar materials;
12. Other Furniture and Fixtures;
13. Trunks, Un'forms and Attache Cases, etc.;
14. Shawls, Scarves, Mufflers and Veils;
15. Other articles of Plastic materials;
16. Matches;
17. Umbrellas Parasols, etc
18. Normal incandescent lamps (Electric bulbs); and
19. Statistical Numbers for Office equipment inadvertently left out last January.

Application for licences should as usual be submitted to the Ministry of Trade for consideration.

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NIDB enjoys the confidence and collaboration of its principal shareholders, including the Central Bank of Nigeria, the International Finance Corporation, Chase National Investment Corporation, Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation Limited, Instituto Mobiliare Italiano, Bank of America, Commonwealth Development Corporation, Bank of Tokyo Limited, Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Irving International Financing Corporation, Northwest International Bank, United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited and Societe Financiere pour les Pays d'Outre-mer Societe Anonyme. The Federal and State Governments of Nigeria support NIDB wholeheartedly in its objective of fostering the healthy growth of private enterprise in the country.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE Reserves

The total foreign exchange holdings at the end of January 1968 fell by a further £N6.2 million to £N33.3

Foreign Exchange Assets (£N million)					Total
	Central	Other	Commercial		
	Bank	Official	Banks		
December 31 1966		71.4	20.9	— 7.9	84.4
July 31, 1967		53.8	17.4	— 7.1	64.1
August 31, 1967		51.1	16.1	— 9.7	57.5
September 30, 1967		45.7	17.6	— 8.2	55.1
October 31, 1967		41.5	18.7	— 6.7	51.5
November 30 1967		40.9	15.1	— 9.9	46.1
December 31, 1967		36.1	15.3	— 12.5	38.9
January 31, 1968		37.5	15.1	— 19.3	33.3

The Central Bank's holdings on April 13, 1968 were slightly higher at £N32.5 million.

The reasons why the foreign exchange reserves diminished were:

(a) The cost of armaments, which was officially estimated as far back as September 1967 to have involved £N35 million of foreign exchange.

(b) The 80 per cent fall in the export of crude oil, and the substantial decrease in the oil industry expenditures in 1967.

(c) The importation of petroleum products previously refined in the Eastern Region.

(d) The monthly trade deficits which have become a regular feature since August 1967.

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The severe import restrictions which were introduced in January 1968 are on y now commencing to have their effect but it is feared that the beneficial effects on the balance of trade have been discounted by the fact that exports of groundnuts and cocoa have been well below official expectations.

This is due in the case of groundnuts to over-worked rolling stock withdrawn for maintenance and repair and a decline in road deliveries owing to a deterioration in the road surface between Kaduna and Ilorin and collapses culverts at various points in the same road. Additionally, there is some reluctance on the part of transporters to put their lorries on the road in case they are arbitrarily requisitioned by the military authorities. This fear has even led to difficulties in transporting cocoa from Ikeja to Apapa wharf, less than 10 miles away. As a result, ships have been reported to be lying idle waiting export cargoes.

Trade figure for April 1968 showed an increase export surplus of £8.2 million; compared with a surplus of £7.7 million in March 1968. Exports fell by £1.1 million but imports were valued at only £11.3 million as compared with £13.2 million in March and £19.4 million in April last year. Import restrictions imposed in January and again in April appear to have had the desired effect.

The latest available provisional Trade figures indicate an import surplus of £N2.6 million in January 1968. Imports totalled £N17.2 million (£N18.3 million in December 1967); exports and re-exports were valued at £N14.6 million (£N15.6 million in December).

Central Bank external reserves were £37.8 million on July 31, 1968 and 38.7 million on July 15 compared with £35.9 million a month earlier. The gold component at £7.07 million had remained constant for many months.

Evacuation of groundnuts by rail and road continues to improve. Deliveries to port between November and April averaged 43,448 tons a month. In May the tonnage delivered to Apapa rose to 57,567 tons and in June to 76,321 tons. The recent unusually heavy rains, however have caused delays in loading at Apapa docks.



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THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

"Give us Biafra or give us death" boomed the secessionist's radio on January 2, 1968. This is the frame of the mind of the people with whom the Federal Government is dealing. This is the frame of the mind which makes the problem of peace in Nigeria a very thorny one in deed. The recognition of "Biafra" by four African countries and the moral support by France help to complicate the problem and make a negotiated peace practically impossible.

JANUARY 1968

The military action against the secessionist Eastern States continued. In a New Year message to the Military Governors and front commanders, General Gowon declared that, with the will to end it, the "crisis" could be over by March 31.

JANUARY 5

At a press conference at Dodan barracks on January 5, the Commander-in-Chief, said that 17 leading people would be "totally acceptable" to the Federal Government for talks. "We believe" he said, "together with such men who would discuss in faith and keep agreements, effective arrangements could be negotiated to ensure that territorial integrity of Nigeria is preserved while the safety and livelihood of all citizens are guaranteed."

The people he named were Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; Mr. Justice Louis Mbanefo, Chief Justice of former Eastern Region; Dr. Eni Njoku, former Vice-chancellor of the University of Nigeria; Dr. Pius Okigbo, former Nigerian Ambassador to the EEC; Dr. Kenneth Dike, former Vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan; Mr. Justice A. N. Aniagolu; Dr. B. U. Nzeribe, former deputy speaker of the Federal parliament; Ex-Senator Chief Z. C. Obi; Mr. C. O. Chiedozie, formerly of the Federal House of Assembly; Dr. Ifeagwu, former Ambassador of Nigeria to USSR; Mrs. Nnamdi a wealthy trader; Mr. Francis Arinze, Catholic Archbishop of Onitsha; Bishop Uzodike; Chief A. N. Abengowe; Mr. M. C. K. Ajuluchuku; Chief C. A. Abangwu and Dr. A. N. Oghonna.

In an exclusive interview with Financial Times, Dr. Pius Okigbo said that "no Biafran of any consequence would follow Gen. Gowon's appeal at his press conference, but Biafra was prepared to enter into talks, though a settlement must recognise that Biafra's security could

the bridge was out of action for vehicles, it was possible to ferry supplies across the Niger.

MARCH 25

It was announced that Eket, Obubra and Ediba had been liberated from the secessionists in the Calabar sector of the war.

MARCH 29

An official announcement in Lagos stated that Uyo had also fallen to Federal troops.

MARCH 31

By March 31 the Federal government had announced the capture of Uyo, Opobo and Ikot Ekpene. In his broadcast on the evening of March 31 General Gowon said the whole South Eastern State had been cleared of the secessionists' forces. On peace moves he said that the Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Arnold Smith had never discussed with him the possibility of using a Commonwealth peace force to separate the so called combatants. He said that he was rather disturbed by the activities of some religious bodies which he said seemed misinformed about Nigeria. The Commander-in-chief declared that he was fully satisfied that the backbone of the rebellion had been broken.

Military operations would end when the secessionists' leaders forget their dream of an empire, lay down their arms and accept the 12 States structure.

Ojukwu, in his March 31 broadcast said "Biafrans had fought with success in every sector against total war by Nigeria and its British and Soviet helpers" Referring to the Vatican World Council of Churches' appeal and other peace appeals, he said "Biafra had undertaken to stop fighting as soon as Nigeria renounced the use of force for Biafra was fighting in self defence only. Despite the passing of the March 31 deadline Gowon is still continuing his bloody war to the shame of all Africa and dismay of humanity everywhere".

APRIL 5

Federal Military Government announced the capture of Abakaliki, the provincial headquarters on the main road between Ogoja and Enugu and Mfuma, a town by the bridge over Okpauku River giving the federal troops control of the whole road length joining Enugu and

Ogoja fronts. On the Southern front the capture of the town between the already captured Uyo and Ekpene had been announced.

APRIL 4

A report from Paris quoted Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe as saying that the secessionists were now ready to enter into talks for peace without prior conditions to end the conflict. He said that he had appealed to Heads of states of Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to use their good offices to bring about a speedy end to the loss of innocent lives. The secessionist radio had late on Wednesday night broadcast this appeal for peace. The question being asked was whether this latest broadcast over the same radio and Dr. Azikiwe's statement indicated a departure from the old stand-

APRIL 13

In a press conference at the State House, Dar es Salaam on April 13, Mr. Chediel Mgonja, Tanzanian Minister of state for Foreign Affairs, announced that Tanzania had decided to recognise 'Biafra' as an independent sovereign entity and a member of the community of nations. The minister said that with 30,000 of their members murdered in two major pogroms, the fears of Easterners were genuine and deep seated. "These fears were at the root of the fanaticism with which Biafrans had set up their own state and fought for it. The way these fears could be eased was by recognition of their existence and federal Nigerian agreement to discuss the future as equals. You cannot reassure them through the barrel of a gun. The Biafrans have suffered the same kind of rejection within their state that the Jews of Germany experienced. They have retreated for their own protection." He concluded by saying that Tanzania felt obliged to recognise the set back to African unity which had occurred.

The reaction in Lagos was immediate. Commissioner for External Affairs, Dr. Okot Arikpo, said "the Tanzanian move was a declaration of war amounting to a complete severance of relations". The Nigerian High Commissioner in Tanzania, Mr. Soji Williams, would be immediately withdrawn as were a group of Nigerian technical aid experts.

APRIL 15

Official reaction in the breakaway East came, when General Effiong, officer administering the Government, said "for African countries who want the bloody w-

between Biafra and Nigeria to come to an end, recognition offers them a unique opportunity to bring Lagos to the conference table to negotiate a settlement". He said that "Biafran personnel in Tanzania had been instructed to stay behind and serve the friendly and brotherly people of that country"

APRIL 18

The Commissioner for External Affairs, Dr. Okoi Arikpo disclosed that the Federal Military Government was prepared to send representatives to start talks with the secessionists any day and at any place acceptable to the two. He said that the trouble with the secessionists' leaders was their total insincerity and unwillingness to engage in meaningful peace talks.

On the same Thursday night, an official statement from Aba said that "Biafra was ready to start peace negotiations with the Federal Nigerian Government without pre-conditions on either side within 48 hours. Talks could take place at a mutually agreed venue"

APRIL 22

Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs flew to London. He was accompanied by the military attache in the External Affairs Ministry, Col. Olufemi Olutoye. The capture of Afikpo was announced on the same date.

APRIL 23

Top level discussions began on new efforts to get the Nigerian situation solved at a round-table. Dr. Arikpo met British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Wilson and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Arnold Smith and Mr. Thomson, the Commonwealth Secretary. The Federal Government announced on April 24 that its forces had captured Arochuku.

At a luncheon for the Commonwealth Writers, Dr. Arikpo said that he had confirmed to the Commonwealth Secretary-General that the Federal Government "is prepared to embark on talks without preconditions under the auspices of the Commonwealth Secretary-General as soon as the other side are ready; this should be possible by May 1 at the latest." He said that the Federal Government would be willing to start talks about the conditions for arriving at a ceasefire. "To ask us to order a ceasefire before the meeting is asking us for a precondition. It is in the interest of both sides that we meet and start talking.

The day after Dr. Arikpo's statement, the Federal Government issued a statement repeating the offer. It was willing to start talks without pre-conditions as soon as the secessionists show that they are serious about engaging in talks meant to lead to a lasting settlement of the crisis. Any agenda for talks should include:

- Secessionists' acceptance of a united Nigeria.
 - Acceptance of the 12 states.
 - Law and order steps to assure Ibos of their safety.
 - Guarantees of equal economic opportunity for all Nigerians.
 - Rehabilitation of displaced people.
 - Arrangements for a new Federal Constitution.
 - and a review of revenue allocation.
- Agreements on these points 'will lead to the cessation of hostilities and a lasting settlement.

MAY 2

Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr. Arnold Smith, announced in London that "the Federal Military Government and the secessionist's regime of East Central Africa have now agreed to hold a preliminary peace talk in London". Mr. Smith had said that each side had agreed to this proposal to send high level representatives for preliminary discussions to be held at Marlborough House.

The Commonwealth secretariat in its efforts to induce peace talks aimed at ending the civil war had maintained contact and a dialogue with both the Federal Military Government and the secessionist regime.

MAY 3

The Federal Military Government said that if preliminary talks to settle the civil war were to be held in Africa, Addis Ababa, the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should be the first choice as a venue. Such talks should better be held under the auspices of an international organisation.

MAY 6

Preliminary talks opened in London between the representatives of the Federal Military Government and those of the secessionists. Delegates were Chief Anthony Enahoro and Mr. A. Ayida for Nigeria and Mr. Leke Mbanefo and Mr. Kogbara for the secessionists. Details of the exploratory talks about talks were enveloped in official secrecy.

MAY 8

Gabon recognised "Biafra". The decision was taken after the meeting of the council of Ministers under President Bongo's chairmanship in Libreville. A statement accused Nigeria of "veritable genocide with the aim of wiping out the State of Biafra." We cannot go on watching passively the genocide which is now going on in Nigeria, and the massacre of 10 million people," declared President Bongo of Gabon.

MAY 13

It was announced in Lagos that the Federal Government and secessionist representatives in London had reached agreement on an agenda for full scale peace talks in Kampala to end the Nigerian Civil war. Apart from agreeing on Kampala, the two sides concurred on two very broad items for an agenda. These were arrangements for a ceasefire and arrangements for rehabilitation of people including thousands of refugees hit by the conflict. The peace conference was fixed for May 23.

Many people were happy, that at least, an atmosphere had been created in which both sides seemed willing to engage in exchange of views. For there were good reasons to fear, at the beginning of the preliminary talks that no agreement would be reached either on the venue or on the agenda. That they did reach agreement on these two points encouraged the thought that the substantive talks due to be held in Kampala might yet yield unexpected results.

MAY 14

Ivory Coast became the third state to recognise "Biafra" and the first in West Africa.

MAY 18

Federal troops captured Port Harcourt. Earlier on the 16th May, the Nigerian Government announced that forces advancing from Opobo in the east had taken Okirika, Elemenwa, Aletu and Okigbo. The previous day the capture of the oil refinery at Alesa Eleme near Okirika had been announced.

MAY 23

The conference opened on Thursday, May 23. It opened with an address by President Obote. He appealed for "early agreement on cessation of hostilities and a

ceasefire as a basic preliminary stage for broad standing on the nature of the institutions which heal the wounds of the current misunderstanding conflict."

Uganda's President was followed by Chief E. He said that "in military terms, the concept of Biafra now dead Enugu, Port-Harcourt Calabar, Onitsha now under Federal control. In these circumstances concept of Biafra no longer constitutes a serious threat. We should therefore address ourselves to this meeting to the need for a political solution."

He presented three principles for peace were:

- ◆ Preservation of one sovereign Nigeria.
- ◆ Equal economic opportunities as well as the political and other rights for all Nigerian citizens regardless of ethnic origin.
- ◆ An administrative reconstruction by one region or ethnic group, hence the Federal Government insistence on retention of the minimum of 12

Chief Enahoro told the meeting "We believe that conference can bring the hostilities to an end if we approach these talks with absolute sincerity and in the spirit of give and take. It is running away from the point to suggest that hostilities should be ended before we discuss the conditions for ending hostilities.

In his speech, Mr. Justice Mbanefo pointed out only the recognition of Biafra's sovereignty could guarantee the security of her people. He proposed:

- (a) Immediate removal of the Federal economic blockade imposed on the former Eastern Region.
- (b) Immediate cessation of the fighting.
- (c) Withdrawal of troops to behind the present boundaries outside the former Eastern Region borders.

DEAD-LOCK

On Sunday night, Sir Justice Louis Mbanefo told reporters that, he was seeing Dr. Obote on the morning of Saturday 23 but a decision to keep the would now depend on a Federal agreement in principle to an immediate ceasefire in the civil war. This is something the Federalists had ruled out until progress made towards political solution.

A later session on 25th May, at which the Federal delegation was expected to reply to the secessionist proposals for a ceasefire was called off by the Nigerians.

delegation. Chief Enahoro had told a press conference that he had received instructions not to proceed with the talks until it was discovered what had happened to a confidential secretary who had been missing from his delegation since the talks began.

Uganda Police offered a reward of £1,140 for information leading to the whereabouts of the secretary, Mr. Johnson Banjo, aged 35. The disappearance of Johnson Banjo, the private secretary to Mr. Allison Ayida a leading adviser, remained a mystery. He was working in the Apollo Hotel mimeographing Chief Enahoro's opening statement. He left the room without a jacket, without passport or luggage and was not seen again.

For their part, the secessionists' delegation became upset by the delay over the weekend. Some alleged that it was deliberate, and they continued to demand a reply to their proposals. On Sunday afternoon the secessionists went to the Parliament building at the appointed time but the Federal delegation did not show up.

MAY 26

On Sunday, 26th May evening, at 8.30 p.m., Sir Louis sent a letter to Mr. Arnold Smith, saying that his delegation would leave Kampala the next day, Monday.

Late on the same Sunday, the Federal delegation said that they were prepared to continue talks at any time. Monday morning saw the meeting of the two delegation leaders with President Obote. On Monday afternoon, a meeting with Mr. Smith. The conference was resumed on Tuesday morning. Business began with statement on the Federal ceasefire proposals by Chief Enahoro. The proposals had twelve points.

They were: "A date shall be agreed as ceasefire day, a time on ceasefire day shall be agreed as ceasefire hour. Twelve hours before ceasefire hour, the rebels will publicly renounce secession and order their troops to lay down their arms as from ceasefire hour.

* "The Federal Government will order the army, Navy and Air force to cease military operations as from ceasefire hour, and announce the order publicly.

* "The Commonwealth Secretariat will make the same announcements and at ceasefire hour, all troops will be frozen in their positions. An observer force drawn from a source agreed at this meeting shall take positions at the ceasefire lines.

* Twenty-four hours after ceasefire hour a mixed force shall enter rebel-held areas for the purpose of su-

pervising the disarming of rebel forces. The units shall consist of elements of the observer formations of the Federal Army and Police and Ibo men from the police units established in liberated areas.

Not later than seven-days after ceasefire the administration of rebel-held areas will be handed over to the Federal Government. As an interim arrangement the administration of East Central State would be by a Federal Government appointed commission. Members would be Ibo, appointed by the Federal Government in consultation with rebel leaders.

The last four Federal points concerned law and order which would be a police responsibility, recruitment and integration of Ibo into Federal army, and appointment of an East Central member of the Federal Executive Council, an amnesty "in appropriate cases for the organisers of the rebellion and a general amnesty for others, and the release of hostages and prisoners."

Sir Louis said that Nigerian proposals "were in essence simply a demand for surrender and could not be considered as a serious approach to a ceasefire. Biafrans come all this way simply to surrender in Kampala. The Ibo did not appear to know what the war was about."

MAY 30

On Friday, May 31 at the meeting which started a few minutes after 10, Sir Louis said that "the British delegation do not see that any useful purpose can be served in Kampala while more lives are daily lost in this gruesome war and that we are therefore returning to London." The talks broke up.

Since the fall of Onitsha and Port Harcourt the plight of many thousands of refugees was now apparent. They needed help. The situation with many millions crowded into a small area with food and medicine extremely short brought great human tragedy. Hundreds of people were reported to be dying every day. Many children suffered starvation. Most of the world's mass circulation of newspapers as well as television gave great prominence to this plight. World bodies were moved. On May 20 the United Nations launched a massive appeal for £100,000. Other world bodies like Red Cross and Caritas have determined to send relief materials to secessionist East which with its powerful propaganda has portrayed itself as an underdog against whom the world bodies and the British public, for example, were believed to sympathise. To these bodies, the seriousness of the "Biafrans" needs has failed to sink in.

with many Nigerians. But the problem was so great, they argued, that any means to solve it must be taken. This attitude provoked anti-world bodies and Pope feeling in Lagos.

Nigerians argued that in their pro-occupation with the starving these bodies fail to appreciate or ignore that the reasons for the war go deep into Nigerian history: the blame is by no means all on one side. But despite these arguments, the world outcry continued.

JULY 15

The OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria held a meeting in Niamey. The heads of State forming the Committee invited Ojukwu to go there himself or send delegate. The same day that the invitation to Biafra was accepted, the Committee called for a limited truce and demilitarized zone for relief and for guarantees for supply routes.

Five members of the OAU mission went to Niamey—President Diou of Niger, Tubman of Liberia, Ahidjo of Cameroon; General Ankrah, chairman of the Ghana NLC and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia chairman of the committee.

President Mobutu sent a delegation headed by Mr. Jean Umba-de-Lutete, deputy foreign minister, M. Dialo Telli, OAU Secretary-General, was also at Niamey.

JULY 16

General Gowon accompanied by Chief Enahoro, Commissioner for information and Col. Johnson, Governor of Lagos State flew to Niamey to address the meeting. He said that if the secessionist leaders continued to refuse to come to the conference table, "The Federal Government will have no choice but to take over the remaining rebel-held areas. The recognition of Biafra by four African States was a gross violation of the OAU charter, but it would be good if these states could persuade the secessionists to negotiate a settlement."

Nigeria's delegation which was in Niamey from the beginning of the talks was headed by Chief Awolowo, vice chairman of the Federal Executive Council. Also on the delegation were Dr. T. O. Elias, Attorney General, the permanent secretaries of the ministries of External Affairs (Alhaji A. Baba Gawa); Economics, Planning (Mr. A. A. Ayida) and Information (Alhaji Ahmed Joda); Governor Audu Bako of Kano State; Alhaji Ali Akilu, former head of the Northern States Civil Service; Mr. E. O. Sanu, charge de affaires in Niamey and Mr. A. Rufai.

JULY 17

On July 17, General Gowon returned to Niamey. Discussions were on Ghanaian proposals for aiding refugees which called for a limited truce with a demilitarised zone up to ten miles wide patrolled by troops, for supplies to be carried to refugees. This was rejected by the federal delegates. Specific federal proposals were for a land corridor south from Enugu-Awgu, to be supervised by Red Cross.

In the evening of July 18, the secessionist's delegation turned up. Ojukwu himself arrived on July 18. When the full delegation was assembled, it included Ojukwu, Dr. Azikiwe, Dr. Michael Opara, Sir Louis M. M. B. Chief Justice; Matthew Mbu, Commissioner for External Affairs; N. U. Akpan, chief secretary to the Government; Dr. Eni Njoku, Vice-Chancellor of the University of "Biafra"; C. C. Mojekwu, Home Affairs Commissioner; Dr. Eke, Information Commissioner; Prof. Eyo Ndem, the administrator for Uyo Province; Dr. I. Kogbara, representative in London.

Discussions were private. Afterwards, a six-point communiqué was issued by the OAU committee. It requested the federal government "to implement without delay its decision to establish a 'mercy' corridor to appropriate collecting points and to guarantee safe relief teams. It appealed to the secessionists to operate by accepting relief supplies of food, medicine and clothing, through this mercy corridor, and to guarantee the safety of relief personnel as well as the free distribution of the relief to the civilian population in the territory under their control."

The fifth point concerned peace talks said: "The committee urgently invites both parties, as matters of urgency, to resume peace talks as soon as possible in order to achieve a final solution of the crisis prevailing in their country, with the object of preserving Nigeria's territorial integrity and guaranteeing the security of its inhabitants."

In the evening, it was announced that the two delegations had agreed to hold preliminary discussions in Niamey preparatory to resuming peace talks in Addis Ababa as soon as possible.

JULY 20

In the morning of July 20, the Emperor and President Tubman left. Before Ojukwu left the same morning he left behind a nine member delegation, headed by Dr. Njoku. The four-man federal delegation left behind for the preliminary talks was headed by Allison Ayida.

At the end of the talks on Friday, July 26, Niger President Hamani Diori commenting on the end of the preliminary talks, said the two sides had agreed on some points of the relief programme only. He said, however, that agreement had been reached to convene negotiations in Addis Ababa on or before August 5. President Diori said the following agenda had been adopted:

- (a) Arrangements for a permanent settlement
- (b) Terms for cessation of hostilities.
- (c) Concrete proposals for the transportation of relief supplies to the civilian victims of the war.

The Federal Government delegation to Niamey was led in its final stages by the Commissioner for Works, Mr Femi Okunnu. The secessionist's delegation was led by Dr. Eni Njoku

JULY 31

After a cabinet meeting on July 31 France issued a statement read by the Secretary for the Information Mr. C. Theule. The statement said "France believes that the Nigerian conflict should be resolved on the basis of the right of people to self-determination. It called for "appropriate international procedures." The human drama in Biafra pre-occupies and moves the French Government. The government independently of its anxiety to participate in the current humanitarian effort observes that the blood split and the suffering borne for more than a year by the population of Biafra show their will to assert themselves as a people.' The statement was regarded by many as the strongest expression of support for the secessionist from a major power

AUGUST 5

The peace talks in Addis Ababa opened in Africa Hall on August 5. The Federal delegation of about 15 people was led by chief Enahoro. Secessionist's delegation was initially led by Ojukwu himself. Emperor Haile Selassie opened the session. He appealed to both sides to take this last chance to find a solution. "You cannot afford to fail, you must succeed"

The Emperor was followed briefly by Chief Enahoro who said that the issue was the reintegration of East Central State into Nigeria. He reiterated that this was the last chance.

Ojukwu in a two hour reply said that his delegation had come with a sincere desire for peace. They would listen to any proposal. But saying that "for more than 12

months a cruel and bloody war has been waged in Biafra against the people of Biafra." He declared that survival cannot be separated from the sovereignty of our State."

AUGUST 7

On Wednesday, August 7, Chief Enahoro outlined Federal nine point proposals — similar to those at Kampala.

Chief Enahoro said no solution to the Nigerian war was possible without "Biafran" renunciation of secession. This should come in the form of a joint statement of the terms of which could be negotiable between the two sides, on the basis that all were from the same country. He added that Nigeria should be re-united according to the external frontiers defined in October, 1963 and a procedure for disarming troops should be examined at a meeting of military officers at a date and place to be discussed. An external force to guarantee Ibo security should be composed of Canadian, Indian and Ethiopian troops.

The delegation proposed that the areas still held by secessionists should be administered by Ibo police and a study should be given to installing machinery for control on the Federal armed forces in case of disorder; and the East Central State should be administered like the other states of the Federation by a military government, an executive committee composed equally of Ibos and Lagos and rebel Ibos.

The proposals provided for reintegration of displaced civil servants by the Federal administration and state corporations. On the future constitution it was suggested that a meeting should be held at which the Ibos should be represented equitably like other ethnic groups in the Federation.

Federal delegates were: Alhaji Aminu Kano, Commissioner for communications, Femi Okunnu (Works), the administrator for East Central State, Mr. U. A. Asika, Advisers included the Attorney General Dr. Elias, Col. Bisalla, Mr. P. R. Odumosu, Mr. A. A. Ayida, Alhaji Akilu, Malam Liman Ciroma, Dr. M. S. Douglas, Mr. Ebong, Alhaji Isa Modibbo, Mr. L. O. Harriman and E. O. Sanu.

The Secessionist's delegation was listed as including Commissioners Matthew Mbu (External Affairs), S. J. Cooke (Special duties), C. C. Mojekwu (Health Affairs), Chief J. Udo-Amia (Health) and Prof. Eyo N. Okigbo. Economic and 10 advisers.

Professor Njoku who led the secessionist delegation after the departure of Ojukwu, emphasised the need for "Biafra" to have an international presence. He suggested the main reason for this was that "Biafrans" believe this would give them a guarantee of their security, since if inhabitants of one country are attacked or massacred by people of another, the world will step in, while it will stand by if it is an affair of fellow citizens.

Addis Ababa talks faded out. The two sides were as far apart as ever on the central issue of secession, and the talks themselves had an unreal air. Far from registering progress on the position taken at Niamey, or even at Kampala, hopes of a political settlement seem to have receded.

There were no further meeting after that on Wednesday evening August 14, though the Emperor continued his private contacts with each delegation. Efforts to get agreement on relief continued with no success.

The two delegations met for two hours and put forward proposals for relief, discussing a compromise suggested by Emperor Haile Selassie on land and air corridors. The next day the Emperor met the secessionist delegation for about two hours and a half hour and then the Nigerian for about the same time. He met the two sides again on September 1 and the next day, the delegations themselves were expected to meet again, but for reasons which were not revealed.

Tunisia had tabled a resolution with the Organisation of African Unity that both Nigeria and the secessionists should be invited to OAU's summit, due to open by September 13.

AUGUST 28

M. Diallo Telli, OAU Secretary-General left Addis Ababa for Algiers on August 28, saying that he was going to Algiers to prepare for the OAU summit which he confirmed had Nigeria on its agenda.

After nearly five weeks, the Addis Ababa peace talks were finally and formally adjourned. No agreement on the third item on the agenda, relief, was reached. A statement from the OAU Secretariat announcing that the Emperor, chairman of the talks, had adjourned the talks said it was hoped that the remaining few details on relief operation could be worked out by the six member heads of State Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Algiers where the OAU summit was taking place. The

statement said that the Emperor had and secessionists jointly and separately times.

The Emperor told the two delegations in Nigeria has not come to an end yet. A peaceful settlement to the problem can be reached if there is good will from all concerned. The crisis as a passing convulsion in the evolution of the country, the Emperor said, "I do not abandon my people. We will with God's help find a satisfactory solution."

SEPTEMBER 15

On 15th September, Emperor Haile Selassie's representative committee on Nigeria sent a draft resolution to the Organisation of African Unity Summit meeting in Algiers.

The resolution re-affirmed the Organisation's support for Nigerian unity and territorial integrity and pleaded for co-operation in the quick delivery of supplies for civilian victims of the war.

It appealed to the secessionist's leader to co-operate with the Federal authorities in order to restore unity in Nigeria.

Appealed for the cessation of hostilities.

Recommended that the above being accomplished, the Federal Military Government of Nigeria should grant a general amnesty and co-operate with the OAU in restoring the physical security of all people of Nigeria until mutual confidence is restored.

Appealed further to all concerned to co-operate in the speedy delivery of humanitarian relief supplies and to call upon all members states of the OAU to refrain from any action which might threaten the peace, unity and territorial integrity of Nigeria.

The resolution was backed by 33 states. Rwanda abstained from voting and the four countries—Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Gabon—voted against.



MAJOR-GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Head of the Federal Military Govt.



CHIEF OBAFEMI AWOLowo
Vice-Chairman of the Federal Executive Council and Commissioner for Finance



Rear Admiral J. E. A. Wey
Head of the Navy and Commissioner
for Establishment.



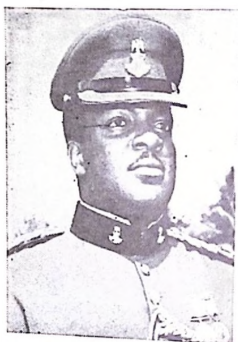
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Military Governor of Western State.



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Brigadier Usman Katsina
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Colonel Mobolaji Johnson
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Military Governor of South State.



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State.



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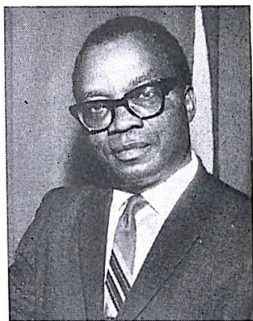
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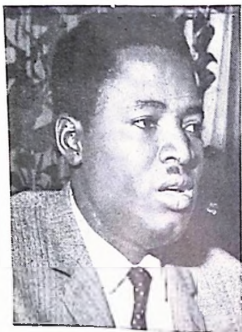
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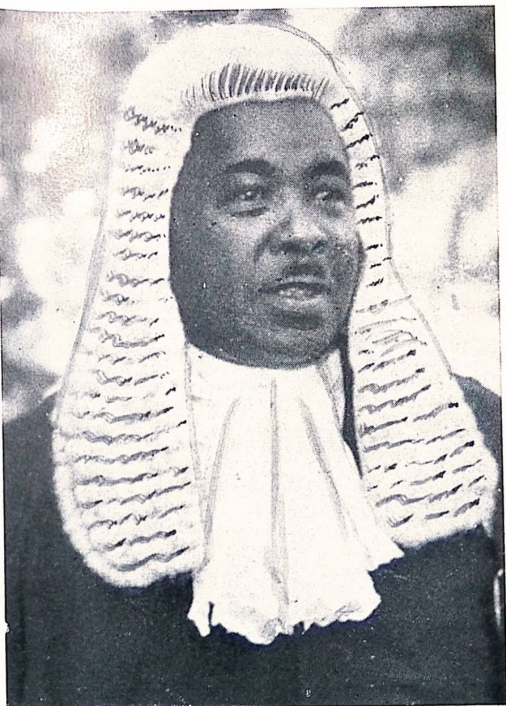
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Dr. Eni Njoku
Chief negotiator for the seces
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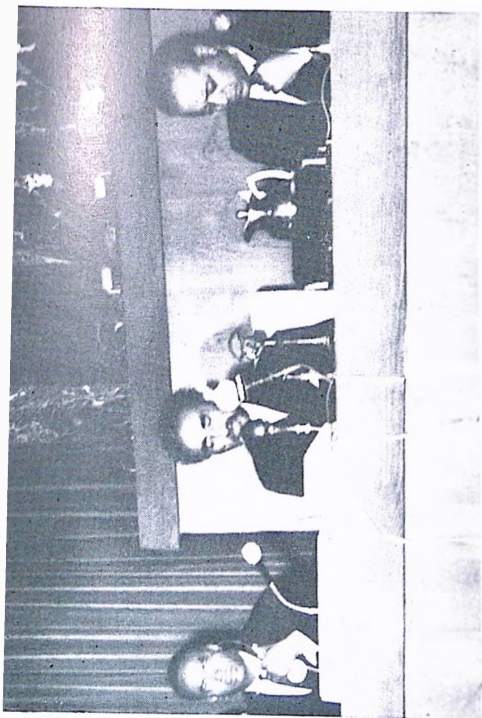


CHUKWU-EMEKA ODUMEGWU OJUKWU
Leader and commander-in-chief of the secessionists' army.



Members of the Federal delegation to the Kampala peace talks are pictured with General Gowon.





Emperor Haile Selassie (centre) delivering his opening address at the conference with Dialo Telli, Secretary-General of the OAU (left).



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The rule of law is maintained throughout Nigeria and the judiciary is independent. The highest court is the Supreme Court. Its functions are to interpret the Constitution and to hear appeals from the High Courts in the States and the Capital Territory of Lagos. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice, supported by three other Justices and the Chief Justice of the States and Lagos High Court. The High Courts of the States and Lagos are each presided over by a Chief Justice. There are also Magistrates' Courts throughout the country. In the Mid West, Eastern and Western States there are

also Customary Courts which enforce laws in accordance with prevailing local conditions and traditions. There are no customary courts in Lagos. In the Northern States there are Alkali Courts where cases are determined according to Moslem Law which has been codified. There is a system of appeal from a lower to a higher court.

The Western State Governor during the year 1967 enacted an edict establishing the Appeal Court for the State. Mr. Justice John Kester was named as the first president of the State's Court of Appeal.

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POPULATION : 9,487,526

COMPOSITION : Egba, Egbado, Ibadan, Oshun, Ijebu, Ijebu-Remo, Ekiti, Okitipupa, Ondo, Owo, Ife, Ilesha and Oyo divisions.

MILITARY GOVERNOR : Brigadier Adeyinka Adebayo

STATE CIVILIAN COMMISSIONERS :

FINANCE : Alhaji Dauda Soroye Adegbenro.

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE : Mr. Victor Olabisi Onabanjo.

EDUCATION : Dr. Victor Omololu Sowemimo Olunloyo

AGRIC & NATURAL RESOURCES :

Mr. Bola Ige.

INFORMATION & HOME AFFAIRS :

Mr. Adeoye Adisa.

LANDS & HOUSING : Mr. Michael Omisade.

ECONOMIC PLANNING & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT : Chief Kolawole Balogun.

COMMISSIONER in the Military Governor's office : Mr. Simeon Alabi Yerokun

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS : Chief Benjamin Ajayi.

WORKS & TRANSPORT : Prince Alade Lamuye.

TRADE & INDUSTRY : Professor Felix Oladejo Dosekun.

ESTABLISHMENT : Dr. Christopher Laogun Adeoye.

BUDGET :

The estimate capital receipts for the 1968-69 financial year had been put at £10.2 million. Estimated capital expenditure, which is the very minimum that has to be incurred to maintain and continue essential projects, has however been fixed at £8.6 million. "When account is taken of the fact that the 1968-69 financial year began with deficit of £3.2 million it will be seen that we are likely to end up the year with a deficit of £1.6 million on the capital account unless certain drastic count unless certain drastic steps are taken to improve the revenue but also by cutting down wherever possible the rising expenditures on the recurrent account."

Estimate total expenditure on recurrent account is put at £19.9 million, contingent liabilities during the year including liabilities for the rehabilitation of demobilised troops are provisionally assessed at £2.8 million. Total recurrent revenue estimated for the same period is £20.1 million which leaves a gap of £2.6 million must close through a combination of fiscal measures, reduction in the level of services and, most regrettably, by curtailing expenditure on capital items.

Surplus is required on recurrent account from year to year to finance new investments and capital projects. This represents Government's contribution to the level of savings to finance total investments.

Expenditure on education is rising. On present showing, it will take 42 per cent of recurrent revenue, but it is likely to rise much more in the course of the year bearing in mind the implementation of the report on the grading of certain classes of teachers in all educational institutions in the State.

Income Tax Law will be amended effectively from 1st April, 1968, to bring in women whose incomes exceed £100 per annum. Quite apart from a yield of £300,000 to revenue in a full year, this measure will of correct the inequity which has hitherto existed in the income tax legislation.

Legislation will be introduced with effect from 1st. of April,

1968, to increase tariff rate income tax in respect of those whose incomes exceed £500 annum. Revenue yield under measure is assessed at approximately £40,000.

Amendments will be made effect from 1st of April to the new Tax Law so as to tax gross revenue of a Casino on daily basis instead of the monthly basis as at present. A modest £2,000 is forecast in a full year.

A Development Contribution of 7s. 6d for every flat rate tax ed will be imposed during 1969. This will bring into the Government an estimated sum of £300,000 for capital development.

MID-WESTERN STATE

Area: 14,922 square miles.

Population: 2,535, 839.

Composition: Asaba, Benin, Ishan, Afenmai, Aboh, Sapele, Warri, Western Ijaw and Urhobo divisions, Warri Township.

Military Governor: Lt-Col Samuel Ogbemudia.

WORKS, LANDS & TRANSPORT:

Commissioner: Chief T. E. A. Salubi

TRADE & INDUSTRY:

Commissioner: Mr. J. M. Eruaga
Permsec.: Mr. M. O. Elebesunu

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Mr. O. P. Edodo
Permsec.: J. O. Iboje

JUSTICE:

Commissioner: Mr. J. M. Udochi
(Commissioner and Attorney-General)

Permsec.: Mrs. M. O. Omo-
(Acting)

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE

Commissioner: Mr. O. U. M. Nye

Permsec.: Dr. A. E. Ikomi

ESTABLISHMENTS:

Commissioner: Chief F. Opi Otutu

Permsec.: Mr. A. D. Obiogu

EDUCATION:

Commissioner: Mr. E. K. Ch.

Permsec.: Mr. G. N. I. Enobal

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL SOURCES:

Commissioner: Mr. L. L. Be

Permsec.: Mr. D. P. Lawani

FINANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Commissioner: Chief A. Y. E

Permsec.: Mr. W. J. Anukpe

LAGOS STATE

Area:— 1,331 square miles.

Population:— 1,443,568.

Composition:— Badagry Division, Epe Division, Ikeja Division and Lagos Territory.

Military Governor:— Colonel Mobolaji Johnson.

Adviser To Military Governor:— Oba Adeyinka Oyekan.

Principal Secretary to Military Gov.:— Mr J. O. Adeyemi-Bero.

STATE CIVILIAN COMMISSIONERS:

FINANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Commissioner: Alhaji Ishawu Adewale.

Permsec: Mr F. C. O. Coker.

JUSTICE

Commissioner: Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

Permsec & Solicitor-General: Alhaji I. O. Agoro.

WORKS & HOUSING:

Commissioner: Mr B. S. Hundeyin.

Permsec: Mr A. B. A. Johnston.

EDUCATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS:

Commissioner: Rev. Akin Akinola.

Permsec: Alhaji F. A. Durosimi-Etti.

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE:

Commissioner: Chief Shafi Lawal Edu.

Permsec: Dr O. A. Soboyejo.

AGRIC. & NATURAL RESOURCES

Commissioner: Alhaji Ganiyu Dawodu.

Permsec: Mr N. Folarin Coker.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Dr. Babatunde Williams.

Permsec: Mr S. A. Thomas.

THE BUDGET:

The recurrent budget for the fiscal year provides for an estimated revenue of £10,511,640 and an estimated expenditure of £10,313,950. An estimated surplus of £197,690.

The estimated cost of all state services of the former Federal Territory is about £7m. The total estimated revenue from the former colony area is £853,000, the total estimated expenditure is £1,360,000 leaving a deficit of £500,000 to be found elsewhere.

New Tax Levied in the current Financial Year is the purchase tax on petroleum. This tax is expected to yield a revenue of £142,000 in a full year.

The Estimates of recurrent expenditure shows that it is proposed to spend £10,313,950 for the financial year, 1968/69. Of this amount, £4,157,190 or 42 per cent represents expenditure on Personal Emoluments.

The Health and Social Welfare on which it is proposed to spend £3,584,560. This represents more than one-third or 34.7% of the total revenue of the State. Taking the budget as a whole, nearly two-thirds of it, or a total of £6,387,630 is to be spent on social services, i.e. education, health and welfare. The total spent on Works, Local Government and Economic Development and Finance total £2,533,800 or 25% of the total revenue. The emphasis is on Social Services as well as on Development.

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Over 300 primary schools, about 100 post secondary institutions, 100 teachers training colleges, and one university are within the borders of the state, these involve a very heavy annual recurrent expenditure of £2.8 million, 75% of which (£2.2m) represents grants-in-aid to schools. The amount paid out as grants to schools accounts for more than 20% of the total revenue of the state.

TAX: The Income Tax Act, 1962, and the various amending decrees are still in operation in the City of Lagos in so far as they relate to the taxation of income of persons other than companies. The Western Nigeria Income Tax and Development Contribution Laws are still in operation outside the City of Lagos. Owing to the complexity of the tax incidence in

Lagos City.

The Petroleum Purchase Tax Edict No. 6 of 1963 came into force on the 1st of June, 1968. A tax of 2d. per gallon has been levied on petrol and diesel consumed within the Lagos State. Petrol and diesel used for industrial purposes are exempted. Kerosene is not affected.

Although there are only seven Ministries in the Lagos State, the Government undertakes the whole range of public functions which the constitution of the country guarantees to all states. The bulk of these functions were performed by the Federal Military Government which has now shed them to the Lagos State. All the Ministries of the state combine several services with considerable savings on over-head administrative charges.

KANO STATE

Area: 16,630 square miles.

Population: 5,774,842.

Composition: Kano division and Northern division.

Military Governor: Alhaji Abdu Bako.

STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS:

INFORMATION:

Commissioner: Alhaji Tanko Yakasai.

EDUCATION:

Commissioner: Alhaji Muhtar Sarkin Bai.

HOME AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Alhaji Umaru Gumel.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Commissioner: Alhaji Aminu Dantata.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

Commissioner: Alhaji Sami Gezawa.

POLICE:

Commissioner: Mr F. H. E. Brisbe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Commissioner: Alhaji Maitama Sule.

FINANCE:

Commissioner: Alhaji Muhammadu Ganyama

WORKS:

Commissioner: Alhaji Mohammadu Kazaure.
Persec: M. Isma.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Commissioner: Alhaji Inua Dutse.

ESTABLISHMENTS:

Commissioner: Alhaji Baba Danbappa

NORTH-CENTRAL STATE

Area: 27,108 square miles.

Population: 4,098,305

Composition: Zaria, Katsina and Jema'a divisions and Kaduna Township.

Military Governor: Lt-Col. Abba Kyari.

STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS:

HOME AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Malam T. Sambo.

INFORMATION:

Commissioner: Malam Sanni Daura.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE:

Commissioner: Alhaji Nuhu Bamali.

FORESTRY:

Commissioner: Alhaji Haruna Daji.

ESTABLISHMENTS:

Commissioner: Malam Nock.

WORKS AND SURVEYS

Commissioner: Alhaji Rafin Dadi.

COUNTRY TOWN PLAN

Commissioner: Alhaji Wambai

EDUCATION:

Commissioner: Alhaji man Ledan Bakl.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL

FARE:
Commissioner: Miss Miller.

JUSTICE:

Commissioner: Alhaji madu Nasir.

FINANCE, TRADE AND

TRY:
Commissioner: Malam Dikko.

COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING:
Alhaji Bada Jimeta.

BENUE PLATEAU STATE

Area:- 38,929 square miles.

Population :- 4,009,408.

Composition :- Idoma, Lafia, Nassarawa, Tiv, Wukari, Jos, Pankshin divisions, Shendam Lowland, Southern division (Akwanga) and Jos Township.

Military Governor :- J. Dechi Gomwalk.

Secretary to Military Government:
Mr. Andrew Obeya

STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS

Home Affairs & Information:

Commissioner: Malam Yahya Sabo.

Health & Social Welfare:

Commissioner: Malam Rwang Pam.

Persec: Abdu Abubakar

Town & Country Planning:
Commissioner: Mr.

Education:

Commissioner: Mr.

Persec.: Mr. J. E. F.

Works & Surveys:

Commissioner: Alhaji hammadu

Finance:

Commissioner: Mr Sa

Permsec.: Mr. J. H.

Agric. & Natural Resources
Commissioner: Mr.

Permsec.: M. B. Ibrahim

Establishment:

Commissioner: Adamu Malan

Commissioner for Police:

Alhaji Isa Adejo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commissioner: Mr. Dauda

Philip Ashu.

LAND AND SURVEY:

Commissioner: Mr. O. A.

Onazi

Justice:

Commissioner: Mr. M. U.

Ogbole

Native Courts

Commissioner: Mr. Barlow

Poole

BUDGET:

The Benue-Plateau State Government is to spend the sum of £5.4 million for its services during the 1968/69 financial year. The revenue for the same period stands at £4.2 million.

This leaves a deficit of £1.2 million which would be obtained from the State's resources.

NORTH-WESTERN STATE

AREA: 65,004 square miles.

POPULATION 5,733,296.

It lies between latitude 8° south and 14° North, and longitude 3.8° West to 7° East. It is bounded by Niger Republic on the North; by North-Central and Benue-Plateau States on the East and South-East respectively, and on the South by the River Niger which separates it from Kwara State.

There are six administrative divisions in the State. These are, Argungu, Bida, Gwandu, Kontagora, Minna and Sokoto. Bida Division consists of Bida, Agale and Lapal emirates. Gwandu division consists of Gwandu and Yauri Native Authorities. Kontagora division is made up of Kontagora, Wushishi Native Authorities and Zuru Federation Native Authority; while Minna consists of Minna and Kagara Federated Native Authorities, and Abuja emirate.

CAPITAL CITY: Sokoto.

MILITARY GOVERNOR: Chief Superintendent Usman Faruk

FINANCE: ESTABLISHMENTS, TRAINING

Commissioner: Alhaji Ibrahim Argungu.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Commissioner: Alhaji Abubakar Zukogi.

AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATIVES:

Commissioner: Alhaji Mohammad Maccido Sarkin Kudu.

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE:

Commissioner: Alhaji Ibrahim Tako Galadima Bida

ANIMAL & FOREST RESOURCES

Commissioner: Alhaji Ahmadu Bawa

TOWN PLANNING

Commissioner: Alhaji Muhammad Musa

JUSTICE & SOLICITOR-GENERAL:

Commissioner: Malam Abubakar Sambo.

EDUCATION:

Commissioner: Alhaji Mu'azu Muhammed

WORKS & HOME AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Malam Umaru Wazirin Gwandu.

INFORMATION:

Commissioner: Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau.

POLICE:

Commissioner: M. Yisa Lawani

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BUDGET:

The estimated current expenditure of the state has been fixed at £20,775, about £2,109,045 in excess of the estimated revenue. In preparing the recurrent revenue the constitutional revenue allocation formula had to be

applied. This yielded £2,493,810 as revenue from Federal sources.

The overall total revenue for the state taking into consideration the sum of £1,117,920 as local revenue to be collected directly by the State's Government would stand at £3,611,730.

KWARA STATE

Area: 28,672 square miles.

Population: 2,399,365.

Composition: Borgu, Ilorin, Lafiagi, Igala, Igblira, Kabba and Koton Karfe divisions.

Military Governor: Lt.-Col. David Bamigboye.

Secretary To Military Government: Alhaji Abdulrahman Okene.

STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS & PERMSEC:

FINANCE:

Commissioner: Alhaji A. G. F. Abdul-Rasag.

Permsec: Mr. S. B. Awoniyi.

HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE:

Commissioner: Alhaji S. S. Amego.

Permsec: Dr. J. D. Soley.

Chief Med. Officer: Dr. J. A. Olafimihan.

AGRIC. & NATURAL RESOURCES:

Commissioner: Alhaji Jimada Pategi.

Permsec: T. W. B. Bako.

EDUCATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Commissioner: Mr. J. T. Obayeye.

Permsec: Mr. J. O. Mejabi.

WORKS & WATER RESOURCES:

Commissioner: Mr. Abraham A. Fojule.

Permsec: Mr. M. A. Icha.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Mr. J. A. Ogbaha.

INFORMATION:

Commissioner: Mr. I. A. Obaro.

ESTABLISHMENTS:

Commissioner: Malam Aliyu Kperogi.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Commissioner: Mr. Emmanuel O. Bandle.

HOME AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Malam At-tahim Lafiagi.

BUDGET:

The Kwara State Government is to spend £5.4 million for its services during the financial year. The total revenue envisaged for the same period is £2.5 million. The figure showed a deficit of about £2.9 million.

An estimate of £566,205 has been set aside for the Health and Social Welfare to carry out its services. A total sum of £3,200 of the amount would be expended on social welfare while £3,840 will earmark for charitable services.

EMIRS AND CHIEFS

Emir of Ilorin.
 Atta of Igala.
 Ohimege Igu-Kwara.
 Ohinoyi of Igbirra.
 Etsu Pategi of Pategi.
 Emir of Borgu.
 Obaro of Kabba.
 Bassa Komo of Aguma.
 Olujumu of Ijumu.

Etsu of Shonga.
 Etsu (Ndakpoti) of
 Agbana of East Igbo.
 Olu Okeri of West
 Olubunu of Buna.
 Maigari of Lokoja.
 Rogo of Egan.
 Agunnu of Kakanda.
 Olu Aworo of Aworo.

NORTH-EASTERN STATE

Area:- 105,300 square miles.

Population:- 7,893,343.

Composition:- Adama, Muri,
 Numan Bedde, Biu, Bornu,
 Potiskum, Dikwa, Bauchi,
 Gombe, Katagum, Gwoza
 divisions.

Military Governor: Col. Musa
 Usman.

Secretary to Military Governor:
 Alhaji Mohammadu Mon-
 guno.

**STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS
AND PERMSEC.:**

Information and Home Affairs:
 Commissioner: Mr. Edmond
 Mamiso.

Education:
 Commissioner: Alhaji Ibra-
 him Bita.

Trade and Industry:
 Commissioner: Malam Ma-
 hammadu Mahdi.

Agric. and Natural Resources:
 Commissioner: Malam Mu-
 hammadu Mai.

Works and Survey:
 Commissioner: Alhaji Mo-
 hammadu Gujibawu.

Health and Social Welfare:
 Commissioner: Mr. Dominic
 M. Mapeo.

Permsec.: Alhaji Abubakar
 Umar.

Animal Health and Forestry:
 Commissioner: Malam Azi
 Nyako Izang.

Finance:
 Commissioner: Alhaji

Community Development:
 Commissioner: Malam
 tan Yerima Bala.

Justice:
 Commissioner: Alhaji
 Ardo.

Police:
 Commissioner: Mr.
 Omo-Oba.

Establishment:
 Commissioner: Alhaji
 Belel.

THE BUDGET:

The government of the
 Eastern State has budgeted
 million for its services during
 current financial year.

Out of this amount, £2.2
 will be spent on capital ex-
 penses while the remaining £7 mil-
 lion for current services.

The services include road
 supply, health and medi-
 cal services, education, animal ar-
 try development and gen-
 eral administration.

The largest vote of £24
 was voted for roads brid-
 ges, water supplies while £2
 will be spent on education.

Estimated revenue
 same period was £4.7 mill-
 ion leaving a deficit of £2.3 mil-
 lion the current expenditure.

SOUTH-EASTERN STATE

AREA: 11,166 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,622,591.

COMPOSITION: Abak, Calabar, Eket, Ikom, Ikot-Ekpene, Opubo, Uyo Ikom, Obubra and Ogoja divisions.

MILITARY GOVERNOR: Lt.-Col U. J. Esuene.

SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT: Mr Michael O. Ani.

STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONERS INFORMATION & INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Commissioner: Mr. Louis Edet

TRADE & INDUSTRY:

Commissioner: Chief I. I. Morphy.

WORKS & TRANSPORT:

Commissioner: Mr E. A. Essien.

EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE:

Commissioner: Mr. A. G. Umoh

Permsec.: Mr. Francis Archibong.

AGRIC. & NATURAL RESOURCES:

Commissioner: Chief E. O. Eyo.

JUSTICE & ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Commissioner: Mr. E. A. Esia.

FINANCE & ECONOMIC PLANNING:

Commissioner: Mr. D. U. Udoh

HEALTH:

Commissioner: Chief B. U. Ukpung.

Controller of Medical Services: Dr J. R. Henshaw.

SURVEYS, LANDS & TOWN PLANNING:

Commissioner: Mr. M. O. Ogah.

BUDGET:

The government of South-Eastern State is to spend £5.7 million in the 1968/69 financial year.

Out of this amount, £3.8 million will be made available by the Federal Government.

RIVER STATE

There are five administrative divisions in the State. These are Ahoada, Brass, Degema, Ogoni and Port Harcourt divisions. Brass and Degema Divisions and the southern part of the tropical Rain Forest while Ahoada and Ogoni Divisions are within the Tropical Rain Forest Belt. Rainfall is very heavy in all the divisions.

Area:- 7,008 square miles.

Population:- 1,544,313.

Military Governor:- Lt.-Commander A. Diète-Spière.

Secretary to Military Government: Mr. W. P. Daniel-Kallo.

BUDGET:

The Rivers State Government

is to spend £6,554,690 in the current year 1968/69.

An estimated revenue of £4,225,010 is expected from the Federal Military Government.

Of the £6,554,690 estimated expenditure, £2,686,100 or about 40 per cent of the total budget has been ear-marked for education.

On Agriculture and Fisheries, the Government set aside, the sum of £387,030.

In the field of communication, £1,280,700 has been allocated for the services of Works, Land and Transport. The government intended to spend £721,000 for medical and health services.

NATURAL RESOURCES

LAND:

Land tenure is largely communal in character and individual ownership is rare. Rights to land are usually held by a family group, a large village or a tribal group. In the former Colony of Lagos, there is no government control over land transactions and any person or any company incorporated or registered in Nigeria, may acquire private land by agreement with the owners. The whole of Lagos is subject to town planning control.

In the Eastern and Western States, there is an absolute prohibition on the acquisition of land by persons who are not natives of Nigeria or by companies consisting of such persons without the prior approval of the Regional Governments. Approval is never given for any outright sale of land or for a lease for a term exceeding 99 years.

In the Northern States, all land tenure is governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance which declares all land to be Native Land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Government. Two titles to Native Land are recognised: customary right under native law through occupation inheritance and a statutory grant made by the government to a non-native which is called a right of occupancy and is granted on prescribed terms and for periods up to 99 years.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture and animal husbandry provide virtually all the food consumed in Nigeria and approximately 85 per cent of all exports. An estimated four-fifths of the working population is engaged in agriculture and forestry which provide three-fifths of the national income.

When independence was attained over 75 per cent of farming could have been aptly described as "subsistences" with only a small proportion of the total production being marketed. The standard of husbandry was, at best, little removed from primitive

Since then however, through the combined effects of educational programmes, the introduction of modern mechanical aids and methods, the introduction of new commercial crops and a steadily increasing demand for food the industry has made considerable advance.

The main export crops are palm produce, cocoa, and rubber, produced largely in the south; and groundnuts and cotton produced in the Northern States. The most important crops grown mainly for home consumption are yams, cassava, cocoyams, kolanuts in the south; and guinea corn, millet and maize in the north.

Other crops include beans, benniseed, cashew, citrus, fruit, coffee, ginger, rice, sugar, tobacco, and other fruits, nuts and vegetables.

Responsibility for the general development of culture lies with the former Regional Government. In each region, there is a Produce Marketing Board which deals with the purchase, marketing and export of main agricultural produce. The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, jointly owned by the Marketing Boards, has an exclusive licence for the export of produce bought by the Marketing Boards.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

BANANAS AND PLANTAIN:

Bananas and plantains are grown extensively throughout the south but are not exported. Prior to the formation of the Cameroun Republic in 1961, the intensive production of its Western Province, present-day the Southern Cameroons, made a considerable contribution to Nigeria's export revenue.

BENNISEED:

Benniseed is grown chiefly by the Tiv people of the Plateau State. Small quantities only are exported. The high quality oil extracted contributes significantly to the domestic food supply.

COCOA:

Cocoa was introduced at the beginning of this century and is grown mainly in the areas to the south and north-east of Ibadan in the Western State. It produces some 99 per cent of the total crop. The crop runs from October 1st to September 30th. The main season crop from September to February and the is harvested from April to July. Production, all of which is exported, has been increasing in recent years and Nigeria was the second largest producer in the world. The crop is marketed from Lagos.

Nigeria is a signatory to the International Agreement under which its basic quota is 220,000 tons. Also, Nigeria is a member of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance.

COFFEE:

Coffee of the robusta type, is grown chiefly in the reversion provinces in the north. Only small quantities are exported at present but, as newly established plantations come into bearing, exports are likely to increase.

COTTON:

Cocoa is grown in the Northern and Western States. A large quantity of the raw cotton is ginned locally and exported, but an increasing amount is being retained for manufacture in the Nigerian textile mills.

The types grown, from locally developed strains, correspond roughly with the American Middling 1 inch staple and are marketed as Type 26J (from Improved Allen Seed 26J) and Benue (now almost completely superseded by 26J) from the Northern States and Ishan from the Mid-Western State.

Cotton seed, of which almost two tons are produced to every ton of cotton lint, is partly exported: but about 16,000 tons are reserved and distributed free as seed to farmers by the Northern States Marketing Board.

GROUNDNUTS:

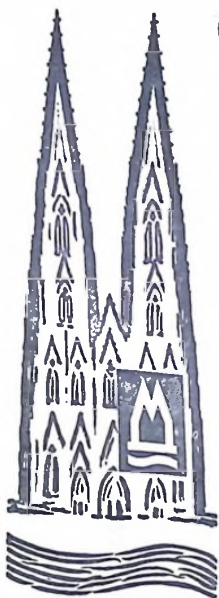
Groundnuts are grown in the Northern States, particularly in the northern provinces, but also in the Niger and Benue riverain provinces. Harvesting and marketing take place between October and April. Most of the crop is exported, either as groundnuts, or as groundnut oil, meal and cake, although an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 tons are consumed locally each year. Transport costs are high as Kano, the centre of the main growing area, is 700 miles from the coast. Production is increasing owing to a larger area under cultivation, higher yielding strains, and improved communications. Improved methods of shelling the nuts have resulted in higher quality, with a larger percentage of whole nuts. Sales are organised by the Northern States Marketing Board. Nigeria is a member of the African Groundnut Council and is the world's largest exporter. Transport difficulties from Kano to the main export port, Apapa, have been caused by the greatly increased costs of recent years and exacerbated by internal difficulties leading to interrupted rail services.

KENAF:

Kenaf, a fibre crop, which is easy to grow, requires little care, and can be harvested three or four months after planting, was introduced on a commercial scale in the Western State in 1965 from imported seed. Some 13,000 acres were under cultivation in 1966 and the crop is being processed and made into bags for farm produce at Badagry.

OIL PALMS:

Oil Palms, which are grown mostly in the Western and Eastern States, provide palm oil and kernels for local consumption and export. Kernels from both areas and oil from the Eastern States account for 50 per cent



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Cologne Trade Fairs

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS 1969

Household Goods and Hardware Fair	20 — 23 February
Fair FOR THE CHILD	11 — 13 April
INTERZUM — Fair of Accessories and Materials used for Woodworking, Furniture, Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses, for House, Ship and Vehicle Building and for Light Construction Work	11 — 15 June
Women's Fashion Week	22 — 24 August
Household Goods and Hardware Fair	12 — 14 September
Fair of Lingerie, Foundation Garments, Underwear and Swimwear	18 — 21 September
FOOD NUGA — Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions	4 — 10 October
POGA — Trade Fair of Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Garden Furniture	19 — 21 October
Fair FOR THE CHILD	24 — 26 October

**EXHIBITORS AND BUYERS FROM AFRICA
MOST WELCOME !**

types of cattle are raised in the North, the humped sanga and humpless sanga. The breeds of goats are the Sokoto, Kano, Bornu mawa.

The sheep are not particularly high yield produce a low quality wool but improvements made by crossbreeding from imported stock in the region of a million head of cattle are slaughtered each year from the north, the large abattoirs in the North.

In 1966, a Livestock and Meat Authority was set up in the North.

Large piggeries in the north supply pork and sausage making.

There is a considerable export and internal demand for hides and skins which originate chiefly in the Northern States. The skins are tanned locally and include famous red skins known as "Morocco" leather.

The possibility of large scale beef production on northern grassland is being examined and five experimental cattle fattening stations have been established in the Northern States Government. The Eastern and Southern States are currently engaged in schemes aimed at increasing both the beef and milk yield. A veterinary research station established at Vom in the Plateau State is concerned mainly with the expansion of the poultry industry. Poultry exist everywhere but rearing industry is just developing.

FISHERIES:

The fisheries organisation is divided between Federal and Regional Governments, now states. The Federal Fisheries Service is responsible for research and development within the Federal territory of Lagos in the international waters off the Nigerian coast for research on any fisheries question which a state government invites it to investigate. The headquarters of the Federal Service are in Lagos and it has at its disposal a number of vessels, laboratory facilities and a library. The Western, Eastern and Northern States Fisheries Sections each have their own vessels and facilities.

The seaboard is not large in relation to the land area and many important centres of population are far from the sea; the production of fish from inland areas is therefore very important to the economy. Aquaculture has been practised in a number of places for many years and there has also been a certain amount of artificial stocking of reservoirs. The Niger-Benue system forms the major part of the inland riverine resources. The importance of Lake Chad has only recently been fully realised; the Northern Region plans to increase its yield from Lake Chad by the introduction of improved

fishing gear and suitable techniques, and by improving processing methods before despatch to the market of the south. It has been estimated that smoked or dried fish originating from Lake Chad is worth some £1m annually in Nigeria's retail markets.

The most common varieties of sea-fish are the ethmalosa, croaker, sardinella, threadfish, sole, prawn and shrimp; of river fish, Niger Perch; and of lake fish, Nile Perch.

FORESTRY:

Forest management is the responsibility of the States Governments while research and training are undertaken by the Federal Government through the Department of Forest Research and the Department of Forestry of the University of Ife. Research programmes include species trials for afforestation growth rate study, tree breeding, nursery, seed storage and germination, plant pathology, taxonomy, ecology and timber utilisation.

Silvicultural research into methods of improving the species composition of Nigerian high forests by natural regeneration has, on the whole, not been very encouraging and much effort is now directed towards afforestation and growth problems of valuable indigenous and exotic species. Related problems in soils, plant physiology, mycology, entomology, etc. are being actively explored.

There are also mangrove forests which spread over 2,000 square miles of saline swamp in the Niger Delta and raffia palms which cover large areas of the freshwater Delta swamps. The Forestry Section of the Niger Delta Development Board is actively exploring the utilisation of mangrove wood for low-quality paper production, and that of raffia palms for the production of an estimated annual quantity of about 150 million gallons of alcohol for fuel. Other uses for mangrove wood and raffia palms are being investigated.

Nigeria forests cover some 121,000 sq. miles of which 29.7 per cent (36,000 sq. miles) is permanently set aside as Forest Reserves. Over 7,000 sq. miles of this is high forest occurring mainly in the West, Mid-West and East. The rest of the area is savanna which occurs mainly in the Northern States. About half of the estimated average annual timber production of 40 million cubic ft. is obtained from the Forest Reserves.

Timber is exported as logs (87.5%), sawn timber (10.7%), plywood and veneer sheets, (1.7%). Out of a total of over 100 usable timber species found in Nigeria only about 24 are currently in the export market.



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WAR AND BUSINESS

NEW IMPORT SQUEEZE

The following items were placed on the specific import licence list under a decree of January 17, which took immediate effect:

sugar confectionery, excluding chocolates; tomato puree; common toilet soap; packing containers of paper and board; envelopes, enamelware (the existing licensing machinery is being tightened up); chairs (of all materials); domestic and office furniture; beer; cigarettes; rice; vegetable roots and fibres; coated or impregnated textile fibres (shines d taffetas); edible nuts; pastry fruits and cakes; handbags and belts, etc.; wood and plywood, semi-worked; exercise books; developed cinematograph films; paperboard labels; unissued postage stamps and similar stamps; hankies and similar documents of title, etc.; indoor games, etc.; fountain pens, especially ballpoint pens; imitation jewellery; passenger cars; wines and spirits; stockfish; cereals, flour and starch for food (not industrial starch); food preparations not elsewhere specified in the Nigeria Trade Summary; clocks and rugs; radios; radio-grams; television sets; tape recorders and gramophones; outer garments, shirts, textile piece goods listed in statistical numbers 22-23-655-40 (inclusive); socks; made-up tarpaulins; heads; flasks; domestic utensils of aluminium and of other metals other than enamel and aluminium; domestic refrigerators; domestic washing machines; domestic air-conditioning machines; electric hair-driers

and cookers; pleasure boats; porcelain or china household ware; houseware of other ceramic material other than china.

Import figures for 1965, the last full year before the current crisis, show that imports of stockfish were worth £6,673,000; wheat, £3,427,000; rice, £123,000; other cereals, £39,000, meal and other flour made from cereals, £124,000; pastry biscuits and cakes, £142,000; preparations for cereals, flour and starch for food, £643,000; edible nuts, £85,000; vegetable roots and tubers, fresh and processed, £1,257,000 (including tomato puree and paste, which are listed under this heading in the Nigeria Trade Summary — £882,000); sugar confectionery excluding chocolates, £281,000; "food preparations not elsewhere specified," £726,000; wines, £253,000; spirits, £363,000; beer, £92,000; cigarettes, £801,000; Packing containers of paper and paperboard, £998,000; envelopes, writing blocks, £271,000; exercise books, etc. £369,000; coated or impregnated textile fabrics and products ("not elsewhere specified"), £375,000; carpets, rugs, etc., £309,000; flasks, etc., £183,000; beads £124,000; household ware or other ceramic materials than china, £125,000; porcelain or china household ware, £297,000; domestic utensils of metals other than aluminium or enamel, £201,000; television sets, £130,000; radio sets and radio-grams, £808,000; refrigerators, £509,000; washing machines, £22,000; electric hair driers and cookers, etc., £678,000; air conditioning machinery.

£450,000; passenger cars, £8,493,000; handbags, wallets, etc., £214,000; outer garments, £1,299,000; developed cinematographic films, £334,000; postage and similar stamps £920,000 toys, indoor games, etc., £424,000; and the tex-

tile piece goods mentioned in the Gazette, £27,772,000. The value of most of the items imported are now restricted; therefore £61,468,000 in 1967, nearly a quarter of total im-

JOHN HOLT'S FORTUNES

JOHN Holt and Company incurred a loss of £356,000 in the year ending 31st August, 1967, compared with a profit of £619,000 for the previous year. Net loss was £457,000, as against net profit the previous year of £336,000. Provision for losses due to the crisis in Nigeria amounted to £836,000.

The Chairman, Mr. Philip B. Hunter in a statement attached to the company's preliminary announcement for the year said "The Company's results have been seriously affected by the disturbed conditions in Nigeria which have prevailed throughout the year covered by the accounts. In October there was the massacre and flight of the Ibos from the North. This removed most of the Company's technically trained staff from those areas. This was followed by a period of tension, then at the start of the season, by the complete interruption of traffic on the Niger River, followed by fighting and the blockade of the East by Federal forces and finally by the occupation by the East of the Mid-West. All these events damaged the Company's trade."

"Although the dispute is unsettled, the blockade of the East continues and the Company remains

out of touch with its markets there, improvements in the situation have taken place. The West has been re-occupied by the Federal Authorities, and the company is trading again there once more in possession of the port of Warri and is making good the damage."

Net profit of John Holt and Company, Nigeria, in 1967 was £177,594 before taxation. At the 14th annual general meeting in Lagos the Chairman, Mr. J. Holt, said that "the net profit was only three years ago £100,000 for the first time. It has risen by more than £40,000 to £136,268. The increase was attributable to considerable additional income from investments, and revenue properties was slightly lower."

The super tax decree 1967 required provision of £10,000 for the year on the profits for the year ending August 31, 1967. The Board recommended a final dividend of 14 per cent, making 25 per cent for the year, compared with 11 per cent last year, and 20 per cent the year before. Mr. Holt said "It is again very difficult to forecast the future under the shadow of the Nigerian Civil War."

GUINNESS STILL GOOD

Lord Iveagh, Chairman of Guinness, said in his 1967 report that sales from the brewery were slightly higher than during the previous year — the civil strife notwithstanding. “The impact of the loss of the Eastern Nigeria market, although small in the year

under review, would be reflected during the current year when the contribution to the group profits would be substantially reduced.

The Guinness Group (world wide) reported pre-tax profits of £11m for the year ending September 30, 1967.

COTTON PROBLEM

The British Cotton Growing Association which owns and operates ginneries in Nigeria reported that cotton crop in Nigeria could have been the highest but for the disturbed conditions. The crop, at over 289,000 bales was second highest on record.

Rail facilities from the North with outlet through Port Harcourt still closed had been stretched to the limit and road transport had to be used for evacuation of much

produce. “The rail and river evacuation route via Baro which runs part way through areas effected by the disturbances was also unavailable.” Much of the sup lies for operations had to be brought up by road, with an increase in costs. Other costs increased, and together with the heavier customs duties and higher company taxation; net earnings were smaller in relation to the size of the crop.

NIGERIA TOBACCO AND SUPER TAX

The Company made a gross profit of £1.1m in 1967. Net profit after tax was £818,007. Interim dividends had absorbed £600,000. Speaking on the last year's super-tax decree, Mr. C. D. Wotton-Woolley said “It is the right and, indeed the duty of the government to increase taxes or introduce new methods of taxation whenever it considers such steps are necessary. However, I believe that the practice of introducing retroactive tax legislation

will act as a major disincentive to the expansion of industry in Nigeria and will discourage foreign investment in the country.

“It makes the planning of future capital expenditure and the distribution of profits meaningless if up to 18 months after the end of a company's financial year, legislation is introduced which substantially affects the profits of that year.”

LENNARDS SHOES

Mr. G. R. Mount, Chairman of Lennards, the shoe firm, said in his annual statement for 1967 that Nigeria's political troubles had had a serious adverse effect on the trade and profits of the Nige-

rian company. Results so far this year were encouraging, but the company faced further difficulties due to the introduction of import control. “At this stage, the full effect cannot be assessed.”

TIN INDUSTRY

Gold and Base, the Nigerian tin producer reported a fall in profits from £136,000 in 1966 to £80,000 in 1967.

Ex-Lands Nigeria's profits fell from £124,000 to £60,000. The companies stated that owing to

Nigeria's "very strict" exchange control, funds were not freely mailable to the UK; any arising from conversion of Nigerian to £s sterling "is not to be translated into cash".

UNILEVER

"In Nigeria, UAC's policy of training and developing Africans for managerial positions will be seriously impaired by the present internal strife" said Lord Cole, Chairman of Unilever, UAC's parent company in his report for 1967. The number of Nigerian managers able and willing to serve outside their own regions was greatly reduced. The business in Nigeria had been further upset by massive resignations by Nigerian staff, who for personal safety had returned to their tribal areas. For that reason 2,000 employees left the Group during 1967.

In 1967, the UAC operations were dislocated by events in Nigeria in other ways. It was believed that there had been no serious damage to the Group's properties except that in January, 1968 its offices in Port Harcourt were burnt down.

"Our timber operations were adversely affected by the upheaval in Nigeria and to add to this there was a fall in world demand and

market prices especially in the United Kingdom."

"Palm Line." Lord Cole said had a very difficult year because of low freight rates, reduced cargoes, increased costs for loading, crews and repairs.

"The enforced closure of the Niger river freight service caused a substantial loss for Niger transport."

Unilever palm oil and rubber estates in Nigeria suffered from the civil strife.

"Although work on our estates near Sapele in the Mid-West was halted for only a short time, the damage to buildings and installations was slight. It will take some time to restore full production as workers must be trained to replace those who fled to their tribal villages. At our estates in Calabar in the Eastern Region however, the damage to buildings and installations has been considerable, and at least six months' crop will have been lost."

NIGERIA SUGAR

At the Annual General Meeting of the Nigerian Sugar Company, the chairman, Mr. Philip Asiodu, said there was a £264,000 gross trading profit in the year to October 31, 1967 compared with a loss

of £128,000 in the previous year. For 1966-67, however, there was still a net loss of £24,000. The final figure for 1967-68 sugar production was 19,365 tons; he expected 25,000 tons in 1968-69.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Four projects in Eastern States, where the Commonwealth Development Corporation had investments totalling £1.4 m., were closed down in the first few months of the civil war said the annual report for 1967. The last C.D.C. expatriate staff left Enugu—head office of the Development Finance Company (where the Eastern Government and C.D.C. were equal partners)—and the Cross River Rubber Estates north of Calabar in October, 1967.

The Rubber Estates territory is now in Federally held country, and has been visited by a C.D.C. representative. The damage to C.D.C. property, according to report, seems slight, but resuming operations will be a difficult and expensive task.

Lord Howick of Glendale, Chairman of C.D.C., said at a press conference on the annual report that the Corporation had taken no action on the "Biafran" authorities' order to overseas firms to declare their intentions regarding their staff and assets in "P. Africa".

Operations of C.D.C.-associated projects in Nigeria as a whole were less affected by the war, except for the Nigerian Housing Development Society, registered in Lagos (which had but about £800,000 on mortgage in the former Eastern region). The Nkalagu cement factory owned by the Nigerian Cement Company (Niger-cem), in which the Federal and Eastern Governments were partners with C.D.C. stopped opera-

tions for lack of supplies. The fourth C.D.C. associated company operating in Eastern Nigeria is Textile Printers of Nigeria, owners of the textile plant near Onitsha which was closed down in August 1967 because of Federal blockade. Dunlop Nigerian Industries, a subsidiary of Dunlop with C.D.C. investment, suffered from the cessation of trade with the East.

Northern Nigeria Investments Limited (in which C.D.C. is an equal partner with Northern Nigeria Development Corporation) made a record profit in 1967; new investment "effectively ceased," but there was added investment in existing projects; the loss of competitive imports helped towards the NNIL's profit of £N485,000 (£N416,000 in 1966).

There were 29 approved investments made by NNIL before the end of 1967; and this remained one of the largest of the 14 companies in which C.D.C. invested in Nigeria. Another, the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, also increased its profit in 1967. Northern Housing Estates' profit went down owing to rent arrears. The rubber harvest in Ilishin Estates in the Western State rose by half, and Nigeria Hotels Limited opened a new block at its Ikoyi Hotel in Lagos, although its business fell owing to the disturbed conditions. The annual report mentioned the increase in Company taxation and the crisis effect on communications.

DUNLOP COMPANY

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for all types of

BEARINGS

Agents in Nigeria:

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Onitsha and Warri.**

tees, factory efficiency continued to improve and the company did well to achieve higher turnover and profits" (profit, according to the C.D.C. report, rose from £N299,000 to £N332,000).

WAR AND OIL PALM

The Nigerian civil war disrupted supplies of palm kernels and oil in 1967, reported the Commonwealth Secretariat Commodities Division. Palm oil supplies from Nigeria fell by three quarters after the cutting off of the principal sources of supply, the former Eastern Region. Of 32,000 tons purchased in 1967, 27,000 came from the East in the first quarter. Palm Oil exports ceased in Sep-

The plantation company, another Dunlop subsidiary in Nigeria ceased operations owing to blockade; the area of the plantations, near the Cameroun border, had since come under Federal control.

tember, and for the whole year are estimated to have reached only 16,500 tons compared with 143,000 in 1966. Palm Kernel supplies, which even before the crisis came mainly from the Mid-West and West, continued, but Kernel exports from Nigeria fell from 223,000 tons in 1966 to 171,000 tons in 1967. Shipments of palm kernel oil were less affected.

NO NEW INVESTMENT BY C.D.F.C.

War in Nigeria has made it "virtually impossible for the Commonwealth Development Finance Company (CDFC) to consider new investment there," said the company's Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1968. So far, only one CDFC aided project had been directly affected—Dunlop Nigerian Plantations in the Calabar area (now under Federal control); this had to suspend operations and withdraw European staff. The plantation had been put on a care-and-maintenance basis under a Committee of Management formed from senior African staff; latest reports suggested buildings and plant had been damaged.

The report mentions the decision of the Nigerian Sugar Co., in which CDFC had an investment to undertake a capital reconstruction, because of a crop shortfall and cultivation difficulties. Under this CDFC had agreed to convert £200,000 unsecured loan to 200,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £N.1

each, on which a first dividend was forecast for the year 1972. CDFC had also agreed to a three-year moratorium on the payment of interest on the £125,000 Convertible Debenture Stock 1977/82 which, in compensation, would be redeemed at a premium. CDFC's other investments in Nigeria had done reasonably well, said the report.

The new Chairman, Sir George Bolton, said a large amount of money owed to CDFC from Dunlop Nigeria Plantations had not been received, owing to the effects of the war; a corresponding provision in respect of this sum had been made against CDFC's profits. (The unpaid amounts are £54,744 in interest and £90,000 in capital repayment). This had reduced the company's profits. Consolidated net profit after taxation, however, rose from £346,000 in 1966/67 to £418,000 the following year; and reserves, including unappropriated profit, rose from

£1,521,000 to £2,108,000. New commitments by the Group in 1967/68 were £2,091,000, slightly

higher than in the previous year and this raised the total commitments to £39m.

DAILY TIMES

The Daily Times of Nigeria recorded a reduced turnover in 1967/68, owing partly to restrictions on the sale of its major newspapers, the Daily Times and Sunday Times; these restrictions began early in 1967 in Eastern Nigeria, and resumption of sales there had only followed slowly after Federal conquest of parts of Eastern Nigeria. "The sale of our newspapers has only recently regained a satisfactory rate of expansion" said the Annual Report; but in April 1968 sales of 105,000 per issue of the Daily Times and 181,000 per issue of the Sunday Times (average) were recorded, a big improvement on the end of 1967.

The war also affected advertising revenue. Many Eastern Nigerian staff were made redundant. But, the report said, Easterners who were forced to leave the Company through no fault of their own would, it was hoped, be re-employed as soon as possible. The report was satisfied with the results of magazine and periodical sales, and records that Nigerpak, the light packaging company, improved its trading results despite the crisis.

Pre-tax profit fell from £190,000 in 1966/67 to £147,000 in the following year. Taxation was increased and profit after taxation fell from £134,000 to £67,000.

BRITAIN AND NIGERIA

Optimism in Nigeria's future "can hardly be misplaced, even in the midst of a rude awakening," said Mr. L. P. F. L'Estrange, Commercial Counsellor at the British High Commission in Lagos, in an article in the Board of Trade Journal. Great Britain, said the article, had tried to maintain a "business as usual" attitude in Nigeria, because it was reasonable to expect that her internal problems would be solved soon. An example of this, it claimed, was the planned new Shell-BP oil terminal off the Mid-West coast, and the new ancillary development around this at Warri—oil company servicing establishments, such as crushing plants, mud and chemical stores and sel-

mographic and other oil exploitation services. The British share of Nigeria's import market, however, fell from 45.3 per cent in 1959 to 29.8 per cent in 1966; the reason said Mr. L'Estrange, was British reliance on old trading firms, which hampered adjustment "to new pressures arising from Nigerian independence" (including domestic Nigerian manufacturers while another was the advantage held by new suppliers, often not British, in supplying new Nigerian industries. British firms, he said, should take into account the changes in internal trade caused by the return of Ibo to the East, and other effects of the crisis.

ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS

At the annual general meeting of the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria, held at Lagos, the outgoing President, Mr. B. W. Talbot, said the war and taxation had affected contractors; among other things, it had held them back from improving service conditions. He said post-war rehabilitation work would involve large-scale rebuilding, which would provide new job opportunities; and he expressed hope that the Federal Government would decrease "the severe level of taxation which companies are now bearing."

RICHARD COSTAIN:

Richard Costain had ceased operations in parts of Nigeria directly affected by the war, said the Chairman, Mr. Albert Costain, in his statement with the Annual Report for 1967. Continued disruption of contracts had been experienced in the North owing to the exodus of Easterners, he said, but elsewhere Costain (West Africa) had "continued to operate successfully," progressing faster than expected on the contract to build houses for the Niger Dam resettlement.

POWER AND NIGERIA'S CRISIS

"Another year of continued growth," despite the disturbances, is recorded by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria in its annual report for 1966-67. There was an 11.3 per cent rise in KWH sales over 1965-66, and consumers increased in number from 205,000 to 217,000. New generating capacity was added, including especially, the Delta Power Station at Ughelli in the Mid-West (which operated for only a short time before the "Biafran" attack on the Mid-West put it out of action for a while). Construction of the major 330kv

and 132kV Transmission Lines and Sub-stations, the basis of the Integral National Grid System, was almost completed, except for a portion in the East. About 700 employees had to leave their jobs because of the disturbances, most of them owing to the massacres in the North. The operating surplus of £1,431,000 was £456,000 less than in 1965-66. There was expansion of several stations, but the rate of load growth in the North was affected by the crisis, and several new transmission lines were developed.

NIGERIA'S MONEY

Revenue from Customs and Excise for 1967-68 was £10.5 million short of estimates. Total estimated revenue was £103.8 million; £93.3 million was actually collected. Figures published in the Official Gazette, July 4, showed that the main fall occurred in excise duties. Estimates in this section included some £15.5 mil-

lion in excise on diesel, oil, motor spirit and other petroleum products, but only some £6 million was collected. This was mainly due to the seizure in 1967 of such duties by the then Eastern Region Government and, after July, of the closure of the oil refinery. Although Nigeria has since imported petroleum, import duties

CATERPILLAR DIESEL POWER INDUSTRIAL MARINE ELECTRIC SETS



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Branches in: Lagos, Kaduna, Port Harcourt, and Warri.

and not made up for the excise

Import duties were, however, higher than estimated; £53.3 million was collected against estimates of £52 million. There was also a net increase in export duties, the most notable being £3 million on cocoa, an increase of £5 million above estimates. Because of the war and its extension in August and September into the Mid-West, export duties on palm products were some £2 million and rubber £1.2 million under estimates. Total export duties collected in 1967-68 were £14.9 million (estimates £13.1 million).

Estimates of excise duty for the year was £38.5 million, but only £24.8 million was collected, a decrease of £13.7 million. As well as the decrease on petroleum products, there was also a £2.2 million decrease on cigarette excise and £2.8 million on other excise duties, which, it is presumed, included (or failed to include) various industries of the former East from which virtually no duty was collected by the Federal Government during the financial year.

The revenue figures include £889,490, "being reconstruction surcharge on Import and Excisable goods." This surcharge of 5 per cent was imposed in October, 1967.

Figures have also been published of revenue and expenditure by the Federal Government for the 11 months April-February, 1967-68. Revenue was £131.8 million against estimates of £161 million. Of main heads of revenue Customs and Excise provided £85.7 million against £103.8 million estimated; direct taxes £15.4 million against £18.7 million and mining £15.7 million against £20.4 million

Expenditure for the same period amounted to £108 million against estimates for the whole year of £163 million. Main heads of expenditure (with estimates for the full year in brackets) were: Defence £9.4m. (10.7m.); Police £5.4m. (£8.9m); Education £2.6m. (£3.2m.); External Affairs £3.2m. (£3.4m.); Health £4.9m. (£6.7m.); Works and Surveys £4.9m. (£7.8m.). Appropriations to Regional Governments were £38.7 million (£68.7m.).

The development Fund shows external loans of £11.9 million (for 11 months) against estimates of £46.9 million. Actual development expenditure was £45.5 million against estimates for the year of £96.8 million. Ministry of Defence capital expenditure was £16.4 million against £8 million in the estimates.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

In April 1968, a Gazette stated that revenue of Nigeria's Federal Government for the first eight months of last financial year — April 1 to November 30, 1967 was £89,183,000. This was over £18m less than the proportionate estimate for the period. Recurrent expenditure was £79,852,000 over £28m less than the proportionate estimate. Ministry of Defence expenditure was given as over £6 million, out of an estimate for the whole year of £10,788,000. Defence expenditure out of the development fund was £11,362,000 for the eight months against an estimate for the whole year of £8 million. Development expenditure in general for the eight months was only £32m, against an estimate of £96 million for the year. Expenditure under all heads, except defence, was well under proportionate estimates. Receipt by the Development fund were only some £10m against an estimate for the year of £65m.

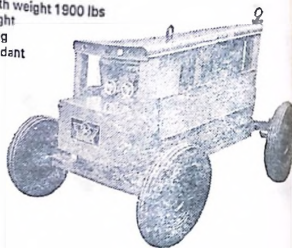
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electric start. Output 60-400 amps at 60-90
volts o/c.

Overall size 66.5 inches length
31 inches width weight 1900 lbs
43 inches height

Optional extras: Roadtowing
site/workshop trailer, independant
2KW D.C. auxiliary generator
110 v continuously rated.
Dual remote control.



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P.O. B 53 Apapa Tel: 42041/4.

answer to all your site arc welding problems

More than that, the new Petbow 399 and 444 brushless welding generators are truly portable, require less maintenance and are ruggedly built for long service.

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PETBOW 399 - FROM £620

Water air-cooled diesel TYPE

SR2 hand starting. Output

30 - 250 amps at 60-90
volts o/c.

Overall size 46 inches length

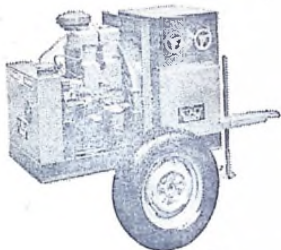
23 inches width,

weight 870 lbs

31 inches height

Optional extras: Site trailer

and 5KW 110 volt auxiliary
generator.



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DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY

STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS

IN 1967, Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves declined from £N84.4 million in December 1966 to £N27.7 million at the end of February 1968. The Nigeria's Economy has begun to feel the effects of the civil war. The effects were severe in the second half of the year when exports of crude petroleum were reduced to a tenth of their previous level.

NIGERIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS
(£N MILLION)

End of period	Central Bank	Other Official	Commercial Banks	Total
1966			7.9	84.4
December	71.4	20.9	—	64.1
1967			7.1	57.5
July	53.8	17.4	—	55.1
August ...	51.1	16.1	—	51.5
September ...	45.7	17.6	—	46.1
October ...	41.5	16.7	—	38.9
November ...	40.9	15.1	—	32.9
December	36.1	15.3	—	32.9
1968			19.3	27.7
January ...	37.6	14.6	—	27.7
February	36.5	14.8	—	

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

TOTAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The level of Nigeria's external trade in 1967 fell below that of 1966 with imports and exports standing at £33m. (or 13%) and £40m. (or 15%), respectively, lower than in the earlier year. The decline was caused, in general, by the National Emergency which led, among other things, to the economic blockade of the Eastern States since May, 1967, and of the Mid-West in the following August and September following the occupation of the State by the secessionist forces.

MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES : 1945, — 1966 and 1967

Commodity	Unit	Quantity ('000)			Value in (£ million)			Average Unit Value			Percentage of Total Exports		
		1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
Groundnuts ...	tons	520	573	512	35.4	40.8	37.8	68.1	71.2	73.8	14.9	14.6	14.3
Groundnut Oil	"	71	108	91	7.2	10.0	10.0	101.2	92.8	110.3	3.0	3.6	3.8
Groundnut Cake	"	131	133	105	4.2	4.7	5.3	32.2	35.4	32.3	1.8	1.7	2.0
Cocoa ...	"	242	190	255	54.7	28.3	42.7	223.9	148.6	167.2	23.0	10.2	16.2
Petroleum Crude Oil ...	"	14,774	18,945	13,020	72.1	92.0	68.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	30.3	33.0	25.9
Palm Kernels...	"	163	394	416	7.8	22.4	26.5	48.0	56.9	63.9	3.3	8.0	10.1
Rubber ...	"	48	70	68	6.3	11.5	10.9	132.6	163.3	161.1	2.6	4.1	4.1
Raw Cotton ...	"	33	23	14	6.5	5.2	3.3	197.3	231.3	243.7	2.7	1.9	1.2
Cotton Seed ...	"	63	66	70	1.9	1.9	1.8	29.9	28.4	25.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Palm Oil ...	"	16	143	150	1.3	11.0	13.6	76.5	76.6	90.6	0.5	4.0	5.2
Tin Metal ...	"	10	11	11	13.0	15.4	14.9	1,255.2	1,342.0	1,409.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
Timber and Plywood ...	cu.ft.	11,598	18,896	20,106	4.3	6.8	7.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.4	2.9
Hides and Skins	cwt.	150	163	171	4.4	5.8	4.7	29.1	35.3	26.6	1.8	2.1	1.7
Total Major Commodities	—	—	—	—	219.1	255.8	247.1	—	—	—	92.0	91.8	93.8
Other Commodities ...	—	—	—	—	19.0	22.9	16.2	—	—	—	8.0	8.2	6.2
Total Domestic Exports ...	—	—	—	—	238.1	278.7	263.3	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0



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Review of External Trade : 1967
Merchandise Trade : 1965, 1966 and 1967
£'million

Trade	1967	1966	1965
Imports (c.i.f.)	223.6	256.4	275.3
Domestic Exports (f.o.b.)	238.1	278.7	263.3
Re-Exports (f.o.b.)	3.7	5.4	5.0
Trade Balance	+ 18.2	+ 27.7	— 7.0

Exports by Commodity Sections: 1965-67

Commodity Sections (S.I.T.C.)	Value in (£million)			Percentage of Total Exports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
0 & 1 Food, Beverages and Tobacco	62.6	37.7	49.8	26.3	13.5	18.9
2 Crude Materials except fuels	70.2	100.4	100.2	29.5	36.0	38.1
3 Mineral Fuels	73.4	93.2	68.2	30.8	33.4	25.9
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12.4	24.5	24.3	5.2	8.8	9.2
5 - 9 Other Exports	19.5	23.0	20.9	8.2	8.3	7.9
Total (All Sections)	238.1	278.7	263.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Federal Office of Statistics.

The blockade led to significant drops in the export value of crude petroleum, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, timber and plywood, all of which come mainly from the Mid-West and the three Eastern States. Transport difficulties disrupted the regular movement to port of export, important foreign earning products from the Northern States. These difficulties, together with the added burden of arms purchases caused the rapid decline in the foreign exchange.

But external factors, as usual also contributed to the general decline in export earnings. The growth in the world production of vegetable oils forced down the export of groundnuts so significantly that the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company had to suspend exports of the commodity in September, 1967.

Moreover the prices of all other major exports items except cocoa, groundnut oil and cotton seed showed signifi-

PROGRESS **IN** INDUSTRY

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cant decreases. The export picture was one of a decline both in volume and price relieved only by the significant increase in quantity and price of cocoa exported.

The largest absolute decrease occurred where all the major commodities except raw cotton decreased in value following the drop in quantity and/or price. But in relative terms the section hardest hit was animal and vegetable oils and fat, the value of which was halved in 1967. This decline was due to the decreases in the values of groundnut oil and palm oil. Despite the large drop in its value, crude petroleum remained the premier export commodity. Cocoa and groundnuts however changed position.

N.B. £N1 = £1 3s. 4d. Sterling since sterling devaluation November 1967.

STRUCTURE OF IMPORTS

The value of imports was influenced by the expansion of import-replacement industries and to some (but much less significant) extent by the fiscal measures adopted towards the end of the year with the aim of restricting imports.

Imports by Commodity Section; 1965, 1966 and 1967

Commodity Sections (S.I.T.C.)	Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total Imports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
0. Food	21.3	25.8	23.0	9.5	10.1	8.4
1. Drinks and Tobacco	1.8	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
2. Crude Materials excluding fuels	5.8	7.2	6.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
3. Mineral fuels	8.8	3.8	12.4	3.9	1.5	6.3
4&5 Animal Oils and Chemicals	21.6	21.0	20.4	9.7	8.2	7.4
6. Manufactured goods classi- fied chiefly by materials	72.3	79.3	90.0	32.3	30.9	32.7
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	71.6	95.5	92.4	32.0	37.2	33.5
8. Miscellaneous Manufac- tured Articles	17.4	18.8	20.5	7.8	7.3	7.5
9. Miscellaneous Transac- tions	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1
TOTAL	223.6	256.4	275.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1969

With the notable exception of Section 3 mineral fuels, all Commodity Sections shared in the total decline (£32.8m) recorded for imports. The increase of £5m in the imports under Section 3 (mainly petroleum products) was necessitated by the current National Emergency. Details of imports by Commodity Sections are set out in tables below. The main changes observed from them are highlighted in the following comments:—

Table of Imports of major commodities in section 0 —food shows that the decline of £4.5m was due largely to stock-fish (-£2.4m) and cereals (-£1.2m)

Imports of Major Commodities in Section 0 - Food: 1965, 1966 and 1967

Commodity	Value in (£million)			Percentage of Total Imports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
Stockfish	4.5	6.9	6.7	2.0	2.7	2.4
Sugar	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.0
Flour	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	*
Milk	3.6	2.9	3.6	1.6	1.1	1.3
Other dairy products	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	6.3	7.5	5.1	2.8	2.9	1.9
Others	3.5	5.3	4.6	1.6	2.1	1.7
Total Section 0	21.3	25.8	23.0	9.5	10.1	8.4

* Negligible

Of the decrease of £33 m revealed by table showing imports: analysis by end use, all but about £3 m was due to capital goods especially Machinery and Electrical goods. The main items concerned were:

General Machinery	... ..	(-£12.4m)
Made-up textile articles	... ..	(-£3.9m)
Railway rolling stock	... ..	(-£3.7m)
Electrical goods	... ..	(-£3.2m)
Iron tubes, pipes and fittings	... ..	(-£3.1m)
Motor vehicles	... ..	(-£2.8m)
Cotton fabrics	... ..	(+£2.6m)
Other textiles goods	... ..	(+£2.3m)

Imports:- Analysis by End-Use (At Current Prices)

CONSUMER GOODS	Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
(a) Non-durable consumer goods						
(i) Food	24.0	29.3	25.8	10.8	11.5	9.4
(ii) Textiles	25.5	21.0	32.0	11.5	8.2	11.7
(iii) Others	28.5	32.0	35.6	12.8	12.5	13.0
(b) Durable Consumer Goods	7.7	7.4	8.9	3.4	2.9	3.2
TOTAL	85.7	89.7	102.3	38.5	35.1	37.3
2. CAPITAL GOODS						
(i) Capital Equipment	60.4	88.6	78.1	27.2	34.7	28.5
(ii) Transport Equipment*	15.7	17.6	20.1	7.0	6.9	7.3
(iii) Raw Materials	44.0	47.2	46.4	19.8	18.4	16.9
(iv) Fuel	8.8	3.8	17.3	4.0	1.5	6.3
TOTAL	128.9	157.2	161.9	58.0	61.5	59.0
3. PASSENGER CARS	7.9	8.7	10.0	3.5	3.4	3.7
GRAND TOTAL	222.5	255.6	274.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Value c.i.f.
 Figures exclude Section 9 (Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind)

* Figures exclude (i) Passenger Cars (ii) Bicycles, Motorised Cycles, Motor Cycles, Scooters, and parts thereof (iii) Invalid Carriage all of which except Passenger Cars are classified under durable goods.

Imports of Major Commodities in Section 7

Machinery and Transport Equipment 1965, 1966 and 1967

COMMODITY	Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total Imports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
General Machinery	20.8	34.5	33.0	9.3	13.5	12.0
Radio and Television Sets	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Sewing Machines & Textile Machinery	3.4	5.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.2
Electric Batteries	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Electric Motors and Parts	4.7	6.4	5.7	2.1	2.5	2.1
Other Electric Goods	8.8	13.1	11.0	3.9	5.1	4.0
Passenger Cars	7.8	8.7	9.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
Commercial Road Vehicles	7.0	5.6	7.9	3.1	2.2	2.9
Motor Vehicles Spare Parts	4.2	4.6	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.5
Motor Cycle, Cycles and Parts	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.9
Railway Rolling Stock	1.1	1.9	4.8	0.5	0.7	1.7
Ships and Boats	1.3	3.8	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.6
Office Equipment	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	6.9	6.2	5.3	3.1	2.4	1.9
TOTAL SECTION 7	71.7	95.5	92.4	32.1	37.2	33.6

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**Imports of Major Commodities in Section 6
1965, 1966 and 1967**

Commodity	Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total Imports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
Articles of Rubber	1.6	1.4	1.6	.7	.5	.6
Paper Products	5.7	6.3	6.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Cotton Yarn and Thread	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.0	.9
Cotton Fabrics	15.0	12.4	22.6	6.7	4.8	8.2
Other Textile Fabrics	8.7	6.4	7.0	3.9	2.5	2.5
Made Up Articles of Textile Materials	4.5	8.4	6.8	2.0	3.3	2.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufac- tures	1.6	2.4	2.6	.7	.9	.9
Hand or Machine Tools	1.3	1.4	1.3	.6	.5	.5
Manufactures of Metals	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	.5
Iron and Steel Bars, Rods, Angles shapes etc.	2.5	4.3	4.3	1.1	1.7	1.6
Universals, Plates and Sheets of Iron and Steel	4.0	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.1
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings of Iron or Steel	7.3	10.4	10.2	3.3	4.1	3.7
Finished Structural Parts and Structures	1.4	1.9	2.3	.6	.7	.8
Wire Products and Fencing Grills	1.1	1.1	1.0	.5	.4	.4
Total Major Commodities	60.2	65.6	73.4	26.9	25.5	26.6
Other Commodities	12.1	13.7	16.6	5.4	5.4	6.1
Total Section 6	72.3	79.3	90.0	32.3	30.9	32.7

Direction of Trade: January-December, 1965, 1966 and 1967

COUNTRIES	Imports (c.i.f.)						Domestic Exports (f.o.b.)					
	Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total			Value in (£ million)			Percentage of Total		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
United Kingdom	64.6	76.3	85.1	28.9	39.7	36.0	70.3	105.2	101.5	29.5	37.7	38.5
India	3.2	3.2	4.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hong Kong	2.6	1.8	3.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Ghana	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	12.4	3.1	4.1	4.5	1.3
Other Commonwealth (a)	7.2	11.4	10.2	3.2	4.5	3.7	9.8					
Total Commonwealth Countries	78.0	92.9	103.0	34.9	36.2	37.4	81.1	118.6	106.5	34.1	42.6	40.4
United States of America	37.9	41.5	33.1	12.5	16.2	12.0	18.5	22.3	26.3	7.8	8.0	9.9
E.E.C. Countries	18.8	14.3	25.6	8.4	5.6	9.3	6.1	4.2	3.2	2.6	1.5	1.2
Japan	25.2	27.5	20.5	11.3	10.7	10.7	25.2	27.8	27.9	10.6	10.0	10.6
Western Germany	10.7	13.0	12.7	4.8	5.1	4.6	14.1	13.7	10.9	5.9	4.9	4.2
Italy	9.4	14.5	12.1	4.2	5.6	4.4	22.4	25.9	18.2	9.4	9.3	6.9
France	2.9	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.2	7.1	7.7	1.3	2.5	2.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	9.3	9.3	10.4	4.2	3.6	3.8	30.8	26.1	31.5	12.9	9.4	12.0
Netherlands	57.5	67.8	68.2	25.7	26.4	24.8	95.7	100.5	96.3	40.2	36.1	36.6
Total E.E.C. Countries	4.6	6.8	5.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Norway	1.0	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Iceland	6.3	5.0	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	0.9	3.1	6.8	2.6	1.2	2.6
China (Mainland)	8.0	6.5	7.3	3.6	2.5	2.7	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Eastern Europe (b)	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Countries	18.5	16.6	22.4	8.3	6.4	8.1	29.1	29.1	22.9	12.2	10.4	8.7
Total Non-Commonwealth Countries	143.7	161.6	170.4	64.3	63.0	61.9	157.0	162.1	156.9	65.9	57.4	59.6
Parcel Post	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total All Countries	123.6	256.4	275.3	102.9	100.0	100.0	238.1	278.7	263.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:

(a) Estimated (a) Excludes South Africa (b) Comprising Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Finland, Hungary, Poland and U.S.S.R. (c) Excludes

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Nigeria's major trading partners continued to be the United Kingdom, the countries of the European Economic Community and the United States all of whose figures reflect the drop in Nigeria's external trade during the year. The European Economic Community countries however, took the greatest share (40%) of Nigeria's exports replacing the Commonwealth as the country's largest customer. Moreover, China and Eastern Europe took more of Nigeria's exports—absolutely and relatively—than in 1966. Nigeria's trade with Japan increased during the year—by £1.9m for exports and £4.5m for imports.

BALANCE MECHANISE TRADE

Nigeria's external trade showed a lower, though positive, balance than in 1966. The balance improved in the trade with U.S.A., Norway (though still negative in both cases) and the E.E.C. while it deteriorated in the trade with U.K. and the rest of the Commonwealth, Japan and "Other Countries". It should be noted that as merchandise trade balance equals domestic exports plus re-exports less imports, a plus sign (+) means the excess of exports over imports while a minus (-) indicates the reverse.

Balance Merchandise Trade: 1965-1967

£million

Country	1967	1966	1965
United Kingdom	+ 6.4	+ 29.6	+ 17.2
Other Commonwealth Countries	- 2.1	- 1.6	- 22.0
Total All Commonwealth Countries	+ 4.3	+ 28.0	- 4.7
United States of America	- 8.9	- 18.9	- 6.6
Japan	- 12.7	- 10.0	- 22.4
Norway	- 4.1	- 6.3	- 5.0
E.E.C. Countries	+ 38.7	+ 33.2	+ 28.1
Other Countries	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
Total Non-Commonwealth Countries	+ 13.9	+ 0.3	- 2.0
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES ...	+ 18.2	+ 27.7	- 7.6

TRADE WITH O.A.U. COUNTRIES: 1965, 1966 AND 1967

(C)

Countries	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	1967	1966	1965	1967	1966	1965
(a)						
Algeria ...	183,728	354,549	636,243	—	21,462	1,143
Cameroun ...	69,438	46,130	35,700	155,107	233,473	83,234
Equatorial Customs Union ...	147,410	159,123	227,426	422,632	546,336	39,600
Congo (Kinshasa) ...	329,267	253,123	288,143	21,040	77,802	82,487
Dahomey ...	16,930	9,355	38,007	63,489	77,393	28,546
Ghana ...	371,909	248,344	208,068	748,010	796,176	1,318,699
Ivory Coast ...	381,419	197,544	280,695	140,226	508,676	205,767
Liberia ...	92,510	59,900	33,898	77,622	76,661	47,455
Morocco ...	269,261	269,117	324,864	45,897	135,178	863,129
Ethiopia ...	9,840	1,445	2,090	7,941	9,566	3,243
Niger ...	4,438	27,254	50,555	250,230	143,160	22,353
Senegal ...	95,139	40,361	102,599	12,094	155,674	38,696
Sierra Leone ...	28,455	49,144	21,810	260,965	237,191	363,496
Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar) ...	24,840	30,983	49,671	7,000	6,105	12,272
Tunisia ...	923	2,641	24,991	140	1,400	61
Egypt (U.A.R.) ...	231,722	109,008	289,396	46,541	29,545	639,552
Madawi ...	4,223	180,900	363,261	2,579	18,746	45,453
Others ...	181,535	175,086	88,272	135,793	252,147	119,051
(b)						
TOTAL ...	2,443,287	2,214,007	3,065,689	2,397,306	3,286,691	3,914,237

(a) Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville)

(b) Including Zambia (Rhodesia)

* Further break-down obtainable on request from Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos by £0.9m.

N.B.

TRADE WITH OAU COUNTRIES

The total trade (exports and imports) with OAU countries dropped from £5.5m in 1966 to £4.6m in 1967. The countries which featured most in the decline were: Algeria, Equatorial Customs Union, Morocco, Senegal and Malawi. On the other hand, Nigeria recorded more trade with Dahomey, Ghana, Liberia, Ethiopia, Niger and Egypt than in 1966.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1965 — 1967

The Balance of Payments continued to be adverse in 1967 but with a smaller current deficit than in the two previous years. The provisional estimate for 1967 shows a deficit of £66.2m as compared with £91.6m in 1966 and £89.4m in 1965. The main changes in the Visible Trade during the period have already been noted. On the invisible Side net payments including Transfer Payments increased significantly from £86.8m in 1965 to £122.3m in 1966 but dropped to £86.4m in 1967. These figures reflect the sharp increase in direct investment from £53.4m in 1965 to £73.4m in 1966 and the equally sharp drop to £34.4m in 1967.

While net payments on Travel showed a slight decrease due to a drop in Official Travel, Miscellaneous Services showed an upward trend during the period.

VALUE OF YEARLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1958-1967

£ million

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
1958	166.9	135.7	— 31.2
1959	179.4	135.8	— 43.6
1960	215.2	164.9	— 50.3
1961	222.4	173.5	— 48.9
1962	203.0	168.6	— 34.4
1963	207.5	189.6	— 17.9
1964	254.3	214.6	— 39.7
1965	275.3	268.4	— 6.9
1966	256.4	284.1	+ 27.7
1967	223.6	241.8	+ 18.2

Balance of Payments by Type of Transactions 1965-67 £m

Type of Transactions	1967 (a)		1966		1965	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
Current Transactions Goods and Services						
Merchandise	238.8	218.6	279.1	248.4	265.3	267.5
Travel	1.3	12.0	1.5	14.0	1.6	144
Transport and Insurance	11.2	10.1	15.6	12.3	14.0	10.6
Direct Investment Income	—	34.4	—	73.4	—	53.4
Other Investment Income	3.6	3.1	4.2	5.1	4.1	3.1
Government Transactions	3.0	2.4	5.1	2.6	5.0	2.9
Miscellaneous Service	2.8	43.9	2.5	45.9	2.4	32.2
TOTAL	260.7	324.5	308.0	401.7	292.4	384.5
Donations						
Private	3.5	11.4	4.2	10.9	4.1	10.8
Official	6.5	1.0	9.8	1.0	10.6	1.2
Net Debit Balance	66.2	—	91.6	—	89.4	—
TOTAL CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	336.9	336.9	413.6	413.6	396.5	396.5
Capital Transaction						
Private Capital Investment (Net)	35.1	—	55.0	—	64.1	—
Official and Banking Capital						
(i) Net change in Liabilities	18.4	—	9.6	—	29.0	—
(ii) Net change in Assets of:						
Marketing Boards	1.7	—	—	—	0.6	—
Currency Backing	35.3	—	11.2	—	—	5.1
Other Official	0.4	—	—	0.8	—	2.0
Commercial Banks	4.6	—	—	2.5	—	10.1
Errors and Omission	—	29.3	19.1	—	15.6	—
Net Credit and Debit Balance	—	66.2	—	91.6	—	89.4
TOTAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS	95.5	95.5	94.9	94.9	106.6	106.6

Notes: (a) Provisional

(b) Merchandise receipts and payments differ from trade figures of exports and imports owing to adjustments (2% of imports is deducted as buying commission while item 931 — 01 — 08 is deducted from both imports and exports respectively).

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Private Capital inflow slowed down considerably in 1967. From its high level of £64.1m in 1965 it fell to £35.1m in 1967. Inflow of Official Capital showed an equally poor performance in 1966 and 1967 as compared with 1965. It dropped from £29.0m in 1965 to £9.6m in 1966 rising to only £18.4m in 1967.

These poor performances on the Capital Account are reflected in movements in Official and Banking Reserves. After an increase of £16.6m in 1965 and a fairly modest drop of £8.9m 1966, they were drawn down by some £42.0m in 1967.

NET BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION 1965-67

TYPE OF TRANSACTION	£m		
	1967	1966	1965
Current transactions:			
Goods and Services			
Merchandise	+ 20.2	+ 30.7	- 2.2
Travel	- 10.7	- 12.5	- 13.2
Transport and Insurance ...	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.4
Direct Investment Income ...	- 34.4	- 73.4	- 53.4
Other Investment Income ...	+ 0.5	- 0.9	+ 1.0
Government Transactions ...	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.1
Miscellaneous Services ...	- 41.1	- 43.4	- 29.8
TOTAL	- 63.8	- 93.7	- 92.1
DONATIONS			
Private	- 7.9	- 6.7	- 6.7
Official	+ 5.5	+ 8.8	+ 9.4
Net Debit Balance	- 66.2	- 91.6	- 89.4
Capital Transactions			
Private Capital Investment (Net)	35.1	55.0	61.4
Official and Banking Capital			
(1) Net Change in Liabilities	18.4	9.6	29.0
(2) Net Change in Assets of:			
Marketing Boards ...	1.7	-	0.6
Currency Backing ...	35.3	11.2	- 5.1
Other Official ...	0.4	- 0.8	- 2.0
Commercial Banks ...	4.6	- 2.5	- 10.1
Errors and Omissions	- 29.3	+ 19.1	+ 15.6
Net Credit or debit Balance ...	- 66.2	- 91.6	- 89.4
(See Current Transaction) ...			

MEASURES

The deterioration of the trade balance coupled with the decline in private capital inflow and an increase in the repatriation of investment incomes earned by foreign firms contributed to the decline in Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves held in sterling.

Measures designed to stem this decline and redress the deteriorating balance of payments situation were announced by Chief Awolowo, Federal Finance Commissioner, on October 19. He stated that, by that time, military operations had cost the Federal Government £30 million, to which would have to be added the costs of reconstruction. The budgetary gap between expenditure and revenue had widened alarmingly and recourse had been made to inflationary financing, thus endangering the stability of prices held down for some time by the availability of local foodstuffs. The following measures were introduced to protect the reserves, maintain the strength of the Nigerian pound, check inflation and provide financial resources for the reconstruction of Nigeria when the fighting ended:

- Import and excise duties were increased on a number of items, such as stockfish, salt, torch batteries, milk and sugar. The prime aim was to reduce imports. In addition, for the duration of the emergency and the whole period of reconstruction, it was announced that a 5 per cent surcharge would be levied on duties payable on all items of imports and excisable goods, with some exceptions imported at concessionary rates of duty by approved manufacturers.

- In order to save some £N6 million of foreign exchange in a full year the importation of a number of commodities was made subject to quota or completely banned.

- In an attempt to balance revenue and expenditure a import tax of 2s. in the pound was imposed on companies whose taxable profits exceeded whichever was the greater of £N5,000 for a year of assessment or 15 per cent of the company's issued and paid-up share capital. At the same time a compulsory savings scheme, in the form of a mandatory 5 per cent deduction from salaries and wages, was introduced. These two measures were expected to bring in about £N10 million.

The Nigerian Government was, soon after, placed in a difficult position by the devaluation of sterling. Amongst the factors which led to the decision not to devalue the Nigerian pound was the belief that the economy was in temporary imbalance and not fundamental trouble. However, further measures were taken on November 21 to protect the reserves, import duties on certain luxury domestic goods, including photographic equipment, radio and

television equipment, electric lamps, passenger vehicles and record players, were raised and the personal foreign exchange travel allowance reduced to £N100 per annum from £N250. The importation of eggs, meat and fruit was prohibited, except in preserved forms. It was also decreed that, in view of the critical foreign exchange position, all insurance premiums should be paid in Nigerian currency.

At the end of December 1967 the foreign exchange reserves had fallen still further to £N38.9 million and it became evident that further action was needed if the Nigerian pound was to be protected and the balance of payments righted. At this point the Commissioner of Finance announced that the Federal Authorities had decided to withdraw all 5s, 10s, £1 and £5 notes and to replace them with notes of different colour. The new currency issue was designed to ensure the effectiveness of the ban on the importation of Nigerian currency by those who had entered into deals with the Eastern State and to deprive the existing currency in the possession of the Eastern State of its purchasing power in the rest of the Federation. This massive exercise, which involved the exchange of some £N62 million out of an estimated £N72 million worth of notes in circulation, was speedily carried out with the co-operation of the commercial banks between January 3 and January 22.

On January 17, further measures designed to curtail imports and preserve exchange were announced. The importation under open general licence of a long list of luxury or non-essential commodities was suspended. Included in the list were passenger cars, domestic utensils, washing machines, cigarettes, wines and spirits, toilet soap and flour. Specific import licences are now required for the importation of all these goods.

The attempts to protect Nigeria's reserves have also involved restrictions on individuals. From June 1967, exchange control has been progressively tightened. Sterling is now a specified currency required to be offered for sale by residents to authorised dealers, and aliens may only remit 50 per cent of their gross salary. Any person coming into possession of foreign exchange must sell it to the Central Bank at once. Release of foreign exchange in respect of imports can only take place when the goods have landed and when foreign exchange becomes available to the commercial bank handling the transaction.

This last regulation is currently having a restrictive effect on imports since importers are unable to guarantee payment to suppliers. The commercial banks have been given three categories of priority as to which requirements for foreign exchange should be satisfied. First. These are:

grade one and grade two cocoa having been raised £1 per ton in September 1967 to £N95 and £N80 respectively. The cost of transporting cocoa to the ports, previously borne by producers, has been met by the Marketing Board with uniform prices paid to producers throughout the state.

The groundnut industry in the North has experienced considerable difficulties, a fact reflected in the slow down of economic activity in the North. The Nigerian transport system, in the present situation, has been unable until very recently to convey more than 40,000 tons of nuts to the coast per month. The local crushing companies have an annual capacity of some 300,000 tons.

INDUSTRY:

MINERAL PRODUCTION:

Petroleum exports from January to July, 1967, were valued at £N66 million. However, since the oil blockade was imposed on July 6, 1967, exports through the Bonny terminal have ceased and the opportunity of gaining through the closure of the Suez Canal has been lost. Only Gulf, exporting from off-shore drillings continued to operate, producing at a rate of some 58,000 barrels a day (some 10 per cent of total production up to July) until early in 1967 when production rose to 79,000 barrels a day. Exports for the whole year of 1967 earned an estimated £N72.1 million. Oil industry expenditures in 1967 were undoubtedly lower than the £N60 million originally estimated and certain petroleum products have now to be imported, a fact reflected in the upsurge in the value of mineral fuel imports from £N3.8 million in 1966 to an estimated £N8.8 million in 1967.

It has been announced that a new £N15 million oil terminal and trunk pipeline system will be constructed by Shell/B.P. in the Mid-West State. Due to be completed in mid 1969, the project will provide handling facilities for some 365,000 barrels per day. A 50-mile pipeline will link Oghelli to a point some 12 miles off-shore where it will be possible to accommodate tankers of up to 200,000 tons.

There can be little doubt that the Mid-West State has a bright future as an oil producer, with reserves estimated at 40 per cent of the Nigerian total.

Nigeria's tin production 1967 was 12,621 tons, slightly higher than the 12,467 tons mined in 1966. However, in his Annual Report, the Chairman of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines stressed that, although production costs have increased, tin prices in world markets have fallen

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC MINERALS*

MINERAL	Unit of Quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967
Tin Ore	tons	11,785	12,884	12,566	12,620
Columbite	"	2,339	2,548	2,221	1,914
Crude Petroleum	'000 tons	5,859	13,324	20,668	9,242*
Cool	"	688	728	630	95+
Natural Gas	mil. cu.ft.	36,333	94,287	101,582	52,846*
	"	(1,794)	(3,161)	(5,678)	(3,517)*

Import restrictions and spiralling fuel prices have forced up costs while transport difficulties have meant an increase in stocks in the North. In the face of these difficulties and in order to prevent increased unemployment in the Jos region, producers are hoping for a reduction in the royalties which they have to pay.

OTHER INDUSTRY:

Industrial development has been hit hard by the war and capital imports in 1967 at £N62.3 million were some 30.9 per cent lower than in 1966. The remainder of the 1962-68 Development Plan was abandoned and the Federal Ministry of Industries, together with a firm of technical assistance consultants, has been considering aspects of reconstruction.

A sample survey late in 1967 indicated that some 75 per cent of firms were operating below capacity and several projects have been shelved. However, certain vital infrastructural works have continued, such as those on the Kainji Dam, the second Lagos bridge and the Apapa road. Some industrial projects have been completed including cement factories at Calabar and Sokoto, a fibre products factory at Ikeja, an aluminium plant at Kaduna and a brewery at Kano. It is estimated that the Nigerian textile industry is now able to satisfy internal demand for cotton piece goods.

Nigerian industry has, inevitably, been worried by fiscal measures introduced as a result of the crisis. However, at a meeting in January 1968 between the Federal Commissioner for Finance, Chief Awolowo, and representatives of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, it was stated

that although a small portion of the restrictive measures represented part of a new permanent policy of self-reliance most of them would be removed at the end of the year. Nigeria's industries would now have an even more important role to play in producing import substitutes.

In his post-Budget press conference, Chief Awolowo outlined several measures which are under consideration and which are designed to encourage industrial development. These included facilitation of entry of key personnel and importation of machinery for industry, the granting of special assistance to small-scale industries, better industrial planning on a nation-wide basis and the development of agriculture-based industries. Development of the petro-chemical and chemical industries, the textile industry and the iron and steel industry is in the forefront of Government plans.



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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF BEER *

"000 gals.

PERIOD	Production	Imports	Total Supply
1965	12,610	433	13,043
1966	13,896	360	14,256
1966: January - March	3,151	98	3,249
April - June	3,591	75	3,666
July - September	3,510	122	3,632
October - December	3,644	65	3,709
1967: January - March	3,546	37	3,583
April - June	3,924	90	4,014
July - September	2,449 +	58	2,507
October - December	3,419 +	61	3,480
1968: January - March	3,248 +	75	3,323

Source:- Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Notes:- * Includes Stout.

+ Excludes production figures of establishments located in the three Eastern States.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES

'000 sq. yds.

PERIOD	Production	Imports	Total Supply
1965	173,389	209,829	313,218
1966	176,753	145,991	322,744
1966: January - March	41,133	38,605	79,738
April - June	38,358	23,730	62,088
July - September	43,744	26,227	69,971
October - December	53,518	57,429	110,947
1967: January - March	66,682	58,536	125,218
April - June	66,526	44,717	111,243
July - September	46,206*	32,395	78,601
October - December	53,694*	46,958	100,652
1968: January - March	50,161*	38,268	88,429

Source:- Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Notes:- * Excludes production figures of establishments located in the three Eastern States.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF CEMENT

000 tons

PERIOD	Production	Imports +	Total Supply
1961	358	446	804
1962	476	335	811
1963	518	300	818
1964	653	178	831
1965	967	171	1,138
1966	986	151	1,137
1966: January - March	256	50	306
April - June	252	40	292
July - September	231	33	264
October - December	247	28	275
1967: January - March	239	43	282
April - June	255	38	293
July - September	109*	38	147
October - December	119*	15	134
1968: January - March	158*	22	180

Source:- Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Notes :- * Excludes production figures of establishments located in the three Eastern States.

+ Figures include clinkers up to end of December 1965.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF PAINTS

000 gallons

PERIOD	Production	Imports +	Total Supply
1965	897	284	1,181
1966	1,080	230	1,310
1966: January - March	274	81	355
April - June	292	42	334
July - September	282	46	328
October - December	232	61	293
1967: January - March	339	100	439
April - June	314	52	366
July - September	161*	57	218
October - December	200*	28	227
1968: January - March	286*	28	284

Source:- Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Notes :- * Excludes production figures of establishments located in the three Eastern States.

+ Conversion based on the ratio of 12 lbs. : 1 gallon

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS

PRODUCT	UNIT	1966	1 9 6 7				1968
		Oct.-Dec	Jan. - Mar	April-Jun.	July-Sept*	Oct.-Dec*	Jan.-Mar.
Soft Drinks	'000 gals	1,218	1,512	1,312	618	964	1,279
TEXTILES:							
Shirting	'000 sq.ys	7,994	11,328	12,440	11,789	14,065	13,001
Prints	"	31,198	41,755	39,697	21,171	26,701	24,290
Drills	"	1,855	1,855	1,829	624	712	959
Briefs	"	12,471	11,744	12,560	12,622	12,216	11,911
FOOT WEAR:	'000 pairs	3,010	3,017	2,448	2,568	3,000	2,373
of which Plastic	"	2,092	2,211	1,766	1,659	2,107	1,343
NATURAL RUBBER:							
Sheet Rubber ...	'000 ton	4,573	5,503	1,675	1,080	2,315	3,435
Crepe Rubber ...	" "	7,809	10,106	7,675	4,269	4,371	6,702
VEGETABLE OIL S							
Groundnut Oil ...	ton	18,599	19,913	21,546	23,614	24,083	30,016
" Cake	"	23,389	24,783	27,257	30,509	30,529	37,473
Soap (Including Deter-	"	11,122	14,272	13,167	4,445	6,078	6,755
gents)	"						
RADIO ASSEMBLY:							
Radio including 'gram	No.	24,371	33,326	29,538	29,349	23,125	16,473
Changers	No.	4,472	1,636	2,946	3,195	"	"
VEHICLE ASSEMB.							
Commercial Vehicle							
Chassis	No.	1,303	1,259	1,260	1,134	990	979

Source:-

Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Notes:-

* Excludes production figures of establishments located in the three Eastern States.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	£ 000							
	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	May 1967	June 1967	July 1967	July 1966
Recurrent Revenue								
Customs and Excise (a)	87,561	111,597	112,514	108,667	8,669	7,879	7,003	8,401
Direct Taxes ...	7,437	8,183	11,795	16,041	505	684	1,510	513
Mining ...	6,504	10,311	15,550	18,372	180	336	203	3,499
Post and Telegraphs ...	5,323	6,119	6,761	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	17,751	13,356	14,315	26,518	508	689	854	1,290
TOTAL ...	124,576	149,566	160,935	169,598	9,862	9,588	9,570	13,703
Recurrent Expend.								
Direct Expenditure ...	72,434	74,680	82,563	93,842	4,860	6,013	5,913	6,917
Subsidy and Non-Statutory Appropriation to States ...	49,004	63,731	65,636	68,604	3,200	7,483	2,229	3,068
Appropriation to Development Fund ...	3,000	868	10,074	6,629	—	—	18	—
TOTAL ...	124,438	139,279	158,273	169,075	8,060	13,496	8,160	9,985
Recurrent Budget Surplus (*) / Deficit (-)	* 138	* 10,287	* 2,662	* 523	* 1,802	- 3,908	* 1,410	* 3,718
Capital Development Fund Receipts								
Grants ...	260	- 144	461	1,072	46	144	—	—
Internal Loans ...	20,037	15,036	14,057	20,000	—	—	—	—
External Loans ...	871	13,004	20,052	16,562	1,992	1,913	913	736
Appropriation from Revenue ...	3,000	868	10,074	6,629	—	—	18	—
TOTAL ...	24,168	28,764	44,644	44,263	2,038	2,057	931	736
Capital Development Fund Expenditure								
Transport and Communication ...	9,568	9,632	13,535	12,312	714	1,175	1,292	445
Other Economic Services (b) ...	10,619	9,011	11,212	9,989	1,282	504	1,307	526
Education ...	1,916	2,851	2,816	2,108	47	169	73	105
Other Social and Community Services (c) ...	1,771	2,593	2,565	903	32	51	36	5
General Administration (d) ...	6,566	7,645	3,647	2,671	33	6	104	176
Defence ...	4,103	5,316	6,747	4,723	73	5,761	837	194
Justice and Police ...	1,555	2,108	1,384	880	12	12	33	65
Financial Obligations	579	1,613	115	1,939	—	-14	—	—
Loans and Grants to States ...	8,352	11,922	14,007	16,896	909	624	630	1,541
TOTAL ...	45,029	52,691	56,028	52,421	3,102	8,288	4,332	3,157
Overall Surplus (*) / Deficit (-)	-20,723	-13,640	-8,722	-7,635	* 738	-10,137	-1,991	* 1,297

- Notes:- (a) See table page 171 for details of Customs and Excise revenue.
 (b) Includes Trade and Industry, Primary Production, Co-operatives and Electricity
 (c) Includes Water Supply, Health and Town Planning.
 (d) Includes Information and Miscellaneous.

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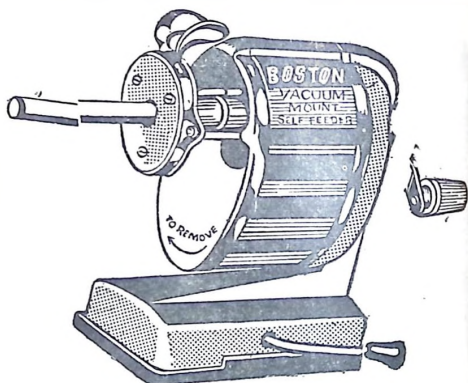
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	RECURRENT REVENUE				Recurrent Expenditure	Recurrent Budget Surplus or Deficit (₦)	CAPITAL RECEIPTS					Capital Expenditure	Overall Surplus or Deficit (₦)	
	Federal Sources	State Tax	Licences Fees & Fines	Total			Grants	Internal Loans	External Loans	Others	Total			
NORTH														
1963/64	17,877	4,001	1,157	25,313	24,726	587	2,131	1,820	3,000	140	313	7,404	7,449	* 542
1964/65	24,633	5,412	1,336	33,459	30,037	*3,422	4,646	1,517	4,000	395	393	10,951	8,699	*5,674
1965/66	23,877	4,271	1,400	32,589	35,892	-3,303	7,500	1,559	—	136	1,826	11,021	9,207	-1,489
1966/67	24,049	5,152	1,353	33,587	33,648	- 61	—	2,120	4,000	2,155	4,660	12,935	10,943	*1,931
1967 May	1,114	204	119	1,580	2,438	-858	—	55	—	735	74	864	998	-992
	(1,287)	(180)	(103)	(1,683)	(1,883)	(-200)	(-)	(520)	(-)	(695)	(67)	(1,282)	(752)	(*330)
EAST														
1963/64	13,781	4,103	1,781	22,184	19,273	*2,911	2,000	3,146	3,596	8	460	9,210	10,584	*1,537
1964/65	18,082	4,570	1,866	27,034	24,131	*2,903	3,000	2,000	2,250	840	595	8,685	11,259	* 329
1965/66	20,243	6,275	2,073	30,822	24,925	*5,897	2,000	2,758	2,100	733	608	8,199	9,575	*4,521
1966 April	628	260	147	1,035	2,670	-1,540	—	97	—	28	20	145	475	-1,870
May	706	290	127	1,225	2,223	- 998	1,000	—	—	34	44	1,078	555	- 475
June	1,279	495	163	2,081	1,669	* 412	—	—	—	39	34	73	418	* 67
July	716	367	196	1,400	3,042	-1,642	1,000	4	—	11	403	1,418	530	-754
August	2,326	636	134	3,270	1,889	*1,381	—	1,001	—	46	9	1,056	1,219	*1,218
September	2,687	335	133	3,252	1,547	*1,705	—	3	—	102	44	149	987	* 867
October	570	273	169	1,282	2,048	- 766	—	500	—	20	7	527	582	- 821
November	703	314	424	1,964	2,978	-1,014	1,000	500	1,000	16	124	2,640	1,219	* 407
	(813)	(612)	(52)	(2,222)	(2,120)	(-430)	(-)	(504)	(-)	(17)	(12)	(532)	(563)	(- 462)

Figures within brackets refer to corresponding month of last year.

Note:—

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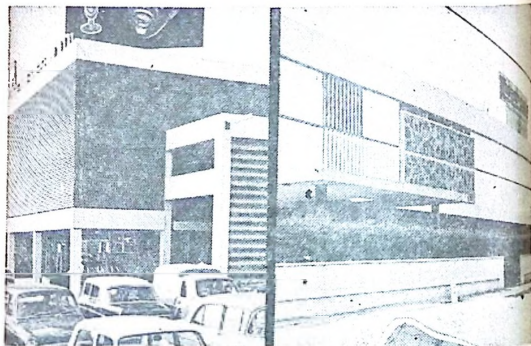
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RECURRENT REVENUE						CAPITAL RECEIPTS						Overall Surplus (+) De- ficit (-)	
Federal Sources	State Tax	Licen- ces Fees and Fines	Others	Total	Recur- rent Expen- diture	Recurrent Budget Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Appro- priation from Revenue	Con- tribu- tion from Mar- keting Board	Loans and Grants	Others	Total		Capital Expen- diture
WEST													
1962/63	16,937	3,827	2,384	1,311	24,459	24,049	- 490	4,500	8,361	5,639	1,035	19,535	14,416
1963/64	14,092	2,896	2,221	1,155	20,364	19,110	• 1,254	1,900	—	5,453	622	7,975	6,840
1964/65(a)	14,609	3,137	2,264	772	20,872	21,041	- 169	2,062	—	6,695	744	10,101	8,933
1965/66	14,402	3,738	1,889	2,307	22,396	24,210	- 1,814	700	1,000	1,890	1,408	4,998	6,997
1966													
April	554	216	140	31	941	2,014	- 1,073	—	—	66	—	66	250
May	658	222	134	49	1,063	1,084	- 21	—	—	—	—	—	927
June	1,077	214	126	43	1,460	672	• 788	—	350	—	2	252	886
July	680	172	168	48	1,068	2,066	- 998	—	700	—	46	746	533
August	714	414	150	707	1,985	1,946	• 39	—	167	—	—	167	332
September	2,839	206	152	36	3,223	1,205	• 2,018	—	—	—	—	—	246
October	436	665	143	43	1,347	2,804	• 1,457	—	600	—	376	976	899
November	941	360	138	796	2,235	1,442	• 793	—	-600	—	113	487	539
December	2,065	193	171	123	2,552	1,850	• 702	—	550	—	353	903	645
1967													
January	1,417	1,002	192	62	2,673	2,140	• 533	—	—	—	1,101	1,101	660
MID-WEST													
1965/66	7,034	1,184	573	383	9,174	7,745	• 1,429	1,800	50	408	75	2,333	3,048
1966													
April	275	107	49	11	442	529	87	—	—	700	—	700	47
May	308	89	49	19	465	649	• 184	—	—	80	—	80	321
June	447	101	42	20	610	498	• 112	400	—	50	—	450	756
July	266	103	58	15	442	711	- 269	—	—	400	—	400	222
August	701	170	54	18	943	593	• 353	200	150	33	1	384	557
September	1,479	88	45	28	1,640	1,821	• 1,058	200	—	—	—	200	148
October	224	86	56	15	381	645	- 264	—	—	—	—	—	217
November	207	81	44	253	585	643	• 58	500	—	—	—	500	43
December	896	153	40	40	1,129	678	• 451	—	15	—	—	15	352
1967													
January	1,499	80	63	26	1,668	635	• 1,033	700	—	—	—	700	266

Notes: — (a) As from 1964, figures for Mid-Western Nigeria are excluded. Figures are negligible.

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— CUSTOMS AND EXCISE — REVENUE										£ '000
	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	May 1967	June 1967	July 1967	August 1967	September 1967	
IMPORT DUTIES										
Motor Spirit	6,049	7,126	5,976	56	—	—	—	—	2	
Diesel Oil	4,111	5,566	4,265	-536	—	—	—	—	9	
Tobacco Manufactured/										
Unmanufactured ...	3,254	3,134	2,923	2,838	255	126	113	48	286	
Beer, Wine and Spirits ...	2,329	2,085	1,684	1,471	132	122	99	105	154	
Unspecified	47,614	65,521	60,060	54,654	3,974	3,625	3,403	3,716	4,331	
TOTAL	63,357	83,432	74,908	58,483	4,361	3,873	3,615	3,869	4,782	
EXPORT DUTIES										
Cocoa	3,906	3,891	4,028	3,895	850	1,025	650	503	28	
Groundnut Products ...	4,336	4,623	4,687	5,008	307	335	73	604	455	
Palm Products	2,866	3,073	4,264	2,909	120	92	70	88	327	
Others	3,096	2,846	2,912	2,211	129	135	467	174	250	
TOTAL	14,204	14,433	15,891	14,023	1,406	1,587	1,260	1,369	1,060	
EXCISE DUTIES										
Tobacco	5,968	6,524	7,287	8,181	566	508	470	508	602	
Beer	3,580	4,190	4,473	4,843	414	427	360	327	396	
Others	268	2,860	9,790	22,936	1,905	1,474	1,274	1,514	1,799	
(i) Motor Spirit ... ..	...	...	1,806	7,705	574	454	447	509	702	
(ii) Diesel Oil ... ..	...	...	2,180	6,435	555	402	372	466	500	
(iii) Potable Spirits and ex-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cise duties unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,816	13,574	21,550	35,960	2,885	2,409	2,104	2,349	2,797	
F E E S										
Warehouse and Customs	81	76	66	95	*	*	*	2	12	
Overtime	18	22	25	23	3	3	3	2	2	
Penalties	86	60	73	81	6	2	4	4	7	
Others	—	—	—	1	7	4	16	2	—	
TOTAL	185	158	164	200	16	9	23	10	21	
GRAND TOTAL ...	87,562	111,597	112,513	108,666	8,668	7,878	7,002	7,597	8,660	

Source:- Board of Customs and Excise, Lagos. Notes:- ... Not yet available. * Not separately listed, included in 'others'.

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paper-So you get me the type and the
ink and the paper-**

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matter now?**

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NIGERIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION

THE Nigerian Tourist Association was registered under the Companies Act as a non-profit making Company, limited by Guarantee, on September 15, 1962.

Its founder members were the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Government of Western Nigeria, the Government of Eastern Nigeria, the Government of Northern Nigeria, the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Nigeria Airways, the Nigeria Hotels Limited and the Elder Dempster Agencies Limited. Membership is open to any organisations and commercial establishment in the travel and allied industries.

The Objects of the Association include the promotion and development of the tourist industry in Nigeria, stressing particularly the growth of foreign tourism to Nigeria, and the development of a healthy domestic travel and holiday industry; the improvement and extension of the amenities provided for visitors by the hotel, catering and service trades; to encourage the development of tour operators and the development of transport and other essential travel facilities; to seek relaxation for tourists in the application of the laws and regulations controlling entry of non-nationals; to advise Governments on the development of tourist infrastructure and suprastructure.

Under the terms of its Articles of Association the management of the Association is controlled by an Executive Committee elected from among the members and representing the interests of the Member Governments and the different sections of the travel and allied services.

The Association does not engage in any commercial operations which are more properly conducted by travel, booking or carrier agencies or by the operatives of the travel and allied industries.

Members of the executive committee 1967-68 as at March 31st 1968:

- J. P. Adeoye Esq. Chairman Representing the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- A. J. Omiyale Esq. Representing the Government of the Western State.
- V. A. Agutuoma, Esq. Representing the Government of the Mid-Western State.
- O. E. Ukim, Representing the Nigeria Airways
- A. D. Wright, Esq. Representing Elder Dempster Agencies.

G. A. Kuyinu, Esq. Representing the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

S. A. Alamutu, Nigerian Hotels Limited, Representing the Hotel Trade.

A. G. Dunlop — Transcap Travel Agency, Representing Travel agencies.

Ag. Secretary General: I. A. Atigbi, B.A.; M.J.I.; MIPB
Auditors: Pannell Fitzpatrick Graham and Crewdson.

NIGERIAN MUSEUMS

NIGERIA is of all countries in Africa South of the Sahara the richest in sculptural traditions. The national museum, beautifully situated in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display is on show together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are in hand to expand the museum.

ORON MUSEUM

Designed primarily to house the wonderful collection of hundreds of hardwood figure carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The museum also contains representative exhibits from other parts of Nigeria. The museum site which is adjacent to the main Calabar car ferry has a fine view up the Cross River.

ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Ilorin Province was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa — about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin, and are still revered by the local population. A new museum was built in 1966 to house these figures.

JOS MUSEUM

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minesfield. Most notable of these are the two-thousand-year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds are a small zoo, and

the beginnings of an open-air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known in the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the finest and earliest pieces of all, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquities. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style of a fine site in the centre of Benin.

OWO MUSEUM

A new museum has just been built to house the arts and crafts of the Eastern districts of Yorubaland at Owo which is famous for its artistic traditions.

CARVED MONOLITHS IKOM

There are a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. An annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

IFE MUSEUM

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronze and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of the material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff of Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Ore.

ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN KUDU AND GAJI

These two groups of rock paintings in the adjacent provinces of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the Saharan paintings. Both are accessible by motor road.

SLIT-DRUMS: IKOT-EKPENE

These gigantic Ikoro drums, of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound condition, used to be a treasured possession of many villages in the Okon, Afaha and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo Province. They are carved from hardwood and average nine feet long and three feet in diameter.

JEBBA BRONZE

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

KANO: MAKAMA'S HOUSE

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emirs Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

GOBIRAU MINARET KATSINA

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the Holy Wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 50-foot tower are thought to be as much as 250 years old.

THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (L.N. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from one of the following:

- (1) Director, Department of Antiquities, Lagos
- (2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Area	Catering Rest House or Hotel	Telephone Number	Charges and other particulars
ABEOKUTA	Catering Rest House	Abeokuta 6	Inclusive daily charges: 35/- single, 70/- double. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 8/-, dinner 9/-. Fully licensed.
AKURE	Catering Rest House	Akure 2033	Inclusive daily charges: 25/- single, 40/- double. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 8/-, dinner 9/-. Fully licensed.
BAUCHI	Catering Rest House	Bauchi 30	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6, Fully licensed.
BENIN	Catering Rest House	Benin 72	Inclusive daily charges: 30/- single, 55/- double. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 8/-, dinner 9/-, Fully licensed.
BENIN	Chrisbo Hotel, 7, Ozolua Street	Benin 98	Inclusive daily charges: bed and breakfast—single 17/6, double 21/-. Breakfast 4/6, lunch 6/-, dinner 7/6. Fully licensed.
BIDA	Catering Rest House	Bida 25	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
GOMBE	Catering Rest House	—	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Unlicensed.
GUSAU	Catering Rest House	Gusau	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Licensed.
IBADAN	Catering Rest House	Ibadan 24537	Inclusive daily charges: single 25/-, double 40/-. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 8/- and 6/-, dinner 9/- and 6/-. Fully licensed.

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CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Charges and other particulars</i>
IBADAN	Premier Hotel	Ibadan 23071	Inclusive daily charges: single 90/-, double 150/-; Suite 240/- and 300/- breakfast 10/-, lunch 17/6, dinner 21/-, a la carte available Swimming pools, Conference Hall and shopping centre. All rooms air-conditioned. Fully licensed.
"	Greenspring Hotel	Ibadan 24275 24276	Inclusive daily charges: air-conditioned room—single chalet 60/-, double 110/- with breakfast. Inclusive suites 120/- with breakfast, breakfast 7/6, lunch 12/6, dinner 15/-. Swimming pool and billiards. Fully licensed.
"	Lafia Hotel	Ibadan 22851	Inclusive daily charges: air-conditioned room—single 50/-, double 100/- with breakfast 6/6, lunch 15/-, afternoon tea 3/6, dinner 17/6. Fully licensed.
"	Paradise Club	Ibadan 24691	Inclusive daily charges: 21/- per person Breakfast 5/6, lunch 10/6, dinner 12/6. Beer and wine licensed.
IJEBU-ODE	Catering Rest House	Ijebu-Ode 101	Inclusive daily charges: single 25/-, double 40/-. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 6/6 and 8/-, dinner 6/- and 9/-. Fully licensed.
IKERJA	Lagos Airport Hotel (formerly Ikeja Arms), P.O. Box 3, Lagos	Lagos 33051	Inclusive daily charges: single 95/-, double 160/-. Breakfast 10/6, lunch and dinner a la carte. Air-conditioning facilities and modern amenities available. Swimming pool, Casino, tennis court, etc. Fully licensed.
ILESHA	Highway Hotel, P.O. Box 24	Ilesha 2018	Inclusive daily charges: single 33/6, double 65/-. Breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, dinner 10/6. Fully licensed.
ILORIN	Catering Rest House	Ilorin 2035	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Charges and other particulars</i>
JOS	Catering Rest House	Jos 2348 Guests Jos 2347	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
"	Hill Station	Jos 2072 Guests Jos 2002	Inclusive daily charges: single 75/- double 105/-. Morning tea 1/6, breakfast 9/6, lunch 15/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 18/6. Fully licensed.
KADUNA	Hamdala Hotel	Kaduna 2505	Inclusive daily charges: single 90/- double 160/-. Breakfast 10/6, lunch 15/-, dinner 20/-. Fully licensed.
KANO	Central Hotel, Bompai Rd. P.M.B. 3023	Kano 3051	Bed and breakfast: single from 77/-, double from 120/-. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 9/-, lunch 17/6, afternoon tea 3/-, dinner 17/6, a la carte also available. All Bedrooms and Public Rooms Air-conditioned. Fully licensed.
KATSINA	Catering Rest House	Katsina 67	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Unlicensed.
KEFI	Catering Hotel, House	—	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
LAGOS	Bristol Hotel, 8 Martins Street P.O. Box 1088	25901	Bed and breakfast: single 97/6, double 165/-. Suite with breakfast 215/-, breakfast 10/-, lunch 15/-, dinner 17/6 or 21/-. A full a la carte menu is also available for both meals. Centrally air-conditioned. Fully licensed.
"	Angels Lodge Ogunlana Drive	Surulere 41154	Inclusive daily charges: single 35/-, double 70/-. Lunch 10/-, dinner 10/-. Unlicensed.
"	Federal Palace Hotel Victoria Beach	Lagos 26691	Inclusive daily charges: single 105/-, double 180/-, suite 310/-. Breakfast 10/6, lunch 15/-, dinner 21/-. All rooms air-conditioned. Full meeting and banquet rooms available. Fully licensed.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Charges and other particulars</i>
APAPA	Excelsior Hotel 3-15 Ede Street, Apapa	55904-6	Bed and breakfast: single 84/- and 95/-, double 140/- and 150/-. Breakfast 7/6, lunch 15/-, dinner 21/-. All rooms air-conditioned. Fully licensed.
LAGOS	Ikoyi Hotel Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi P.O. Box 985	Lagos 24075	Bed and breakfast: single 80/- and 85/-, double 150/- and 160/-. Breakfast 9/6, lunch 15/-, tea 3/-, dinner 17/6, <i>a la carte</i> available. Fully air-conditioned. Fully licensed.
"	Mainland Hotel Private Mail Bag 1048	Lagos 46101	Inclusive daily charges: single 84/- with breakfast only, double 147/- with breakfast, Semi suite 189/- with breakfast. Breakfast 5/6, lunch 17/6, and dinner 21/-. All rooms air-conditioned. Full meeting and banquet rooms available. Television rooms. Fully licensed.
"	Niger Palace Hotel	44699	Daily charges including breakfast: 60/- single, double 100/-. Breakfast 7/-, lunch 12/6, dinner 15/-. Fully licensed.
"	Regent Hotel Abibu Oki St.	26881	Daily charges including breakfast: 90/- single, 140/- double. Breakfast 5/6 and 7/6, lunch A/L/C, dinner A/L/C. Fully licensed.
"	Palace Hotel 95 Broad Str.	Lagos 20447	Bed and breakfast: single 25/-, double 40/-. Breakfast 5/-, lunch and dinner A/L/C available.
"	Executive Inn 33 Maye Street Yaba	—	Inclusive daily charges: 42/- single. Breakfast 7/6, lunch 4/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 10/6. Fully licensed.
LOKOJA	Catering Rest House	Lokoja 27	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
MAIDUGURI	Catering Rest House	Maiduguri 44	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.

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CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Charges and other particulars</i>
MAKURDI	Catering Rest House	22	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
MINNA	Catering Rest House	46	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
MUBI	Catering Rest House	18	Inclusive daily charges: single 33/6 double 77/-. Breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6 dinner 9/6. Accommodation 10/- per night. Unlicensed.
OSHOGBO	Catering Rest House	2357	Inclusive daily charges: single 25/-, double 40/-. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 6/- or 8/-, dinner 6/- or 9/-. Fully licensed.
OTISKUM	Catering Rest House	—	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
ZARIA	Catering Rest House	2031	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single; 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
SAPETE	Queen of Hearts Hotel, P.O. Box 76	123	Inclusive daily charges: air-conditioned from 60/- per person. Breakfast 5/-, lunch 7/6, dinner 8/6. Fully licensed.
SOKOTO	Catering Rest House	31	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single, 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/6, dinner 9/6. Fully licensed.
UROMI	Catering Rest House	25	Inclusive daily charges: single 30/-, double 45/-, breakfast 6/-, lunch 8/-, dinner 6/- and 10/-. Fully licensed.
UYO	Catering Rest House	50	Inclusive daily charges: single 50/-, double 70/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 7/6 and 9/6, dinner 11/6. Fully licensed.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Charges and other particulars</i>
VOM	Catering Rest House	Vom 11	Inclusive daily charges: 38/6 single 77/- double. Morning tea 1/-, breakfast 6/6, lunch 8/6, afternoon tea 1/-, dinner 9/6. Beer and wine license.
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EDUCATION

EDUCATION in the States is the responsibility of the State Governments; education in Lagos, the University of Ibadan, and the University of Lagos are Federal responsibilities.

Until 1944, most of the schools were controlled by religious bodies, and the Government's policy was to give financial assistance rather than to extend its own system but since then Government participation in education has increased rapidly.

In spite of the rapid development of the educational system there are still many gaps. The main problems are the low literacy rate (the highest being 25% in Lagos and parts of the Eastern States), the lack of certificated teachers, insufficient number of schools, and inadequate facilities; an increasing problem is the growing gap between the number of primary schools and available places in secondary schools, which has led to unemployment among school leavers. To help wipe out illiteracy among adults, adult education classes are held, and other provisions being made by Federal and State Governments to tackle these problems were outlined in a White Paper (based on a Report on Higher Education made to the Federal Government in 1960) which was published in 1961 and describes improvements to be effected by the end of 1970. These include—

Primary Education, at present free in Lagos, in the Mid-Western State and the Western State, and partly free in the Eastern States, to be extended, particularly in the north, to provide places for at least half of all children at primary school age.

Secondary Education, to be extended to raise the annual intake of pupils to 45,000; vocational training to be increased, greater emphasis placed on science teaching and a more extensive interchange of pupils made possible between the States. It is estimated that by 1970 sixth form streams will number 350 bringing the number of pupils preparing for Higher School certificate or General Certificate of Education to 10,000. The Federal Government envisages the establishment of a National High School in each of the former Region to provide mainly for sixth form education.

Teacher Training, to be extended to enable secondary schools to be staffed with graduate and non-graduate teachers (holding diplomas) in equal numbers; the total number of teachers (either graduates or with diplomas) to be raised to 30,000.

University Education, to be extended to accommodate 10,000 students in all at the University of Ibadan (established in 1948), the University of Nigeria at Nsukka (opened in 1960), the University of the North, the

University of Ife, and the University at Lagos (opened in 1962); science, agricultural medicine and economic study facilities to be increased; the award of scholarships for study overseas to be continued.

Technical and Vocational Training, to be extended by means of improvements in facilities and non-residential technical institutes to raise the output of technicians to 5,000 per annum; facilities for agricultural education to be increased so that 600 trained agricultural assistants and superintendents can be produced each year.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

There are five technical colleges situated in Achikwu, Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna and Lagos. The advanced technical training colleges form a second type of institution for higher education. They prepare teachers for the lower grades of secondary schools. Their examinations are moderated by the universities with which some of them are closely associated. There are at present five such colleges: one at Ibadan and another at Akure (both in the western State), one in Owerri in the East Central State, one at Zaria in the Northern States, and one in the Federal territory of Lagos. There is a law school in Lagos which gives training in legal practice to those who have obtained law degrees from other universities and intend to go into legal practice.

STATISTICS

(Source — National Universities Commission)

Student Enrolment (1964-65). 6707 students were enrolled in the five Nigerian universities in 1964-65, of whom 2754 were new entrants. 174 (including 103 new entrants) of the 6707 were postgraduate students. The 6533 undergraduate students were distributed among the various fields of study as follows (the figures in brackets are those of the numbers of new entrants included in the preceding totals): agriculture and forestry, 468 (214); arts and education, 2180 (963); medicine and pharmacy, 534 (91); pure science, 1029 (411); social science and law, 1692 (656); technology, 514 (270); veterinary science, 124 (41).

Degrees Awarded (1965). Agriculture, 80; arts and education, 389; medicine, 44; pure science, 154; social science and law, 324; technology, 59. Total number of degrees awarded, 1050.

Diplomas And Certificates Awarded (1965). Agriculture, 38; arts and education, 187; medical science, 2; pure science, 5; social science and law, 40. Total number of diplomas and certificates awarded, 291.

DIRECTORY TO SUBJECTS OF STUDY

(Source: — National Universities Commission)

The Table below lists subjects that can be studied at one or more of the five Nigerian universities. The letter U means that the subject can be studied at the undergraduate level only at the university listed; the letter G means that the subject can be studied there at both undergraduate and graduate level.

	Ahmadu Bello	Ibadan	Ife	Lagos	Nigeria		Ahmadu Bello	Ibadan	Ife	Lagos	Nigeria
Accountancy	U	U	U	U	U	Journalism					
African Studies			U	U	U	Land Economics					U
Agricultural Economics	U	G			U	Law	U				U
Agricultural Mechanization	U				U	Librarianship		U	U	U	U
Agriculture	U	G	U		U	Linguistics		G			
Anatomy		U		U		Mathematics	U	G			
Animal Science]					U	Medicine & Surgery	U	G	U	U	G
Arabic & Islamic Studies]	U	U			U	Microbiology	U	U		U	U
Architecture	U				U	Morphological Sciences		U		U	U
Bacteriology		U				Music					
Biochemistry	U	G				Nigerian Languages			U	U	U
Biology	U					Nursing		U	U	U	U
Botany	U	G	U	U	U	Pathology		U		U	
Business Management Studies	U			U	U	Pharmaceutical Chemistry					
Chemistry	U	G	U	U	U	Pharmaceutics			U	U	U
Classics (Latin and/or Greek)	U	G				Pharmacognesny			U	U	U
Construction	U					Pharmacology			U	U	U
Dental Surgery				U		Philosophy		G	U	U	
Drama		G				Physics	U	U	U	U	U
Economics	U	G	U	U	G	Physiology		U	U	U	U
Education	G	G		G	G	(Plant) Soil Science	U	U	U	U	U
Engineering, Agricultural	U				U	Political Science (Govt.)	U	G	U	U	U
Civil, Electrical/Mechanical	U			U	U	Psychology				U	U
English	U	G	U	U	U	Public Administration	U		G		
Entomology					U	Religious Studies	U	G	U		
Fine Arts	U				U	Russian	U				U
Forestry		U				Secretarial Studies					U
French		U	U	U	U	Sociology	U	G	U		U
Geography	U	G	U	U	U	Spanish					U
Geology		U			U	Statistics		U	U	U	G
German	U	U			U	Surveying	U	U			U
History	U	U	U	U	U	Theology		G			
Home Economics					U	Veterinary Studies	U	U			U
Human Relations				U		Zoology	U	G	U	U	U

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

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UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Founded: 1962

Postal Address: Lagos, Nigeria

Cables and Telegrams: University, Lagos

RELIGION

CHRISTIANITY and Islam are the principal religious faith embraced by the people of Nigeria. The 1963 census puts the population of the Federation according to religion as follows :

REGION	CHRISTIANS	MOSLEMS	OTHERS
North	2,881,437 (9.7%)	21,386,450 (71.7%)	5,540,773 (18.6%)
West	4,995,691 (48.7%)	4,458,531 (43.4%)	811,625 (7.9%)
East	9,573,622 (77.2%)	29,964 (0.3%)	2,790,876 (22.5%)
Lagos	363,384 (54.6%)	294,694 (44.3%)	7,168 (1.1%)
Mid-West	1,393,009 (54.9%)	106,857 (4.2%)	1,035,973 (40.9%)

Every person in Nigeria possesses the right to religious freedom. He may change at will, and may manifest his faith in teaching, worship and observance. Churches and religious societies of all kinds may own property, conduct schools, and propagate their beliefs in speech and writing. Public offices are open without distinction to all Nigerians. Christian groups comprise Anglican (Church of England), Methodist, Catholic, Baptist and African Communion. Some of these sects have been in existence in this country for over a century. The first African Communion Church was founded in 1901 and it is still thriving.

Protestant Christianity came to Nigeria on January 17, 1845 when missionaries belonging to the Church Missionary Society landed in Badagry. The party consisted of the Rev and Mrs Townsend, the Rev Andrew Gollmer and his wife, the

Nigerian liberated slave clergyman. Rev (and later bishop) Samuel Ajayi Crowther and his family, and some negro catechists and helpers from Sierra Leone.

Through the work of these men and those that came after them, a solid foundation was laid in the field of medicine and education. The same is true of the other missions such as the Catholics.

About 70 per cent of the Moslems in the Federation belong to the orthodox sect. Principal among the other sects is the Ahmadiyya Movement-in-Islam. The various sects, like their christian counterparts, laboured very hard, particularly within the last two decades, in the field of education. Moslem primary and secondary schools as well as teachers training colleges were built in various parts of the country by them.

CHURCHES AND MOSQUES

- Christ Church Cathedral, Marina**
 All services in English
 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion
 9.00 p.m. Matting
- Olowogbowo Chapel**
 8.30 a.m. English Service
 10.00 a.m. Yoruba Service
 7.00 p.m. English Service
- St. Paul's (Breadfruit) Church, Broad St.**
 7.00 a.m. Holy Communion
 8.30 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
 6.30 p.m. Evensong in English
- Ereko Methodist**
 10.00 a.m. Yoruba Service
 7.00 p.m. Yoruba or English Service
- St. Saviour's, Cable Street, Race Course**
 All services in English
 8.00 a.m. Holy Communion
 9.30 a.m. Family Service
 7.00 p.m. Evensong
- Williams Memorial Church, Ebute Metta**
 8.30 a.m. English Service
 10.00 a.m. Yoruba Service
 7.00 p.m. Yoruba or English Service
- St. Jude's Church, Ebute-Metta**
 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion in English 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
 9.00 a.m. Mattings in Yoruba
 10.30 a.m. Holy Communion in Yoruba 1st Sunday
 6.30 p.m. Evensong in English
- BAPTIST**
- First Baptist Church, Broad Street**
 10.30 a.m. Yoruba and English
 5.30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays in Yoruba; 2nd and 4th Sundays in English.
- Union Baptist, 30 Reclamation Road**
 9.30 a.m. Sunday School
 10.20 a.m. Morning Service (Yoruba)
 5.30 p.m. Baptist Training Union
 6.30 p.m. Evening Service
- St. John's Aroloya**
 7.00 a.m. Holy Communion
 8.00 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
 6.30 p.m. Evensong in English (except 1st Sunday when it is in Yoruba).
- SALVATION ARMY**
- The Citadel, Odunlamai Street**
 10.00 a.m. English Service
 7.00 p.m. English Service
- St. Peter's Church (Fajil)**
 9.00 a.m. Mattins
 6.30 Evensong.
- AFRICAN COMMUNION**
- The United Native African Church of Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral) Phoenix Lane, Lagos.**
 9.00 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
 6.30 p.m. Evensong in English
- Holy Trinity, Ebute Ero**
 9.00 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
- Christ Church UNA Oyingbo, Ebute Metta.**
 9 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
 6.30 p.m. Evensong English in Yoruba
- All Saints, Montgomery Avenue, Yaba**
 9.15 a.m. Mattins in English
 6.30 p.m. Evensong in English
- METHODIST**
- Trinity, Tinubu Square**
 8.30 a.m. Kroo Service
 8.30 a.m. Yoruba Service
 10.00 a.m. English Service
 7.00 p.m. English Service

James' UNA Sango, Ebute Metta Evangelist Church of West Africa
8 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba (SIM)
4.30 p.m. Evensong in Yoruba

(a) 46 Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba
9.00 a.m. English
10.30 a.m. Yoruba

African Church Cathedral (Bethel)
Broad Street, Lagos.

8 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
4.30 p.m. Evensong in English

(b) 17 Montgomery Road, Yaba:
4.30 p.m. English
7.30 p.m. English

My Covenant African Church, Luke
Street, Lagos.

8 a.m. Mattins in English
6.30 p.m. Evensong in English
or Yoruba.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LAGOS

Holy Cross Cathedral:

Mass 6.30 a.m.
7.45 a.m.
High Mass 8.30 a.m.
9.15 a.m.

African Salem Church. Freeman
Street, Ebute Metta

8 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
6.30 p.m. Evensong in English or
Yoruba

St. Joseph, Eleghata, Lagos
High Mass 8.30 a.m.

African Bethlehem Church, Lagos
Street, Ebute Metta.

8 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
6.30 p.m. Evensong in English or
Yoruba.

St. Dominic, Herbert Macaulay St
Yaba
Mass 6.30 a.m.
7.30 a.m.
8.30 a.m.
9.15 a.m.
High Mass

United African Methodist Church
(Eleja) 40, John St. Lagos.

10.30 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
7 p.m. Evensong in English or
Yoruba.

St. Patrick, Idumagbo, Lagos
Mass 7.30 a.m.
High Mass 8.30 a.m.

UAM Church (Eleja) Isale Eko, Lagos

10.30 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
7 p.m. Evensong in Yoruba

MOSLEM

Central Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe
Street, Lagos.

UAM Church (Eleja) Jebba St. West
Ebute Metta.

10.30 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
7 p.m. Evensong in English
or Yoruba.

Al-Quranig Mosque, Obadina St.
Lagos.

Ansar-Ud-Deen Mosque, Alakoro
Street, Lagos.

UAM Church (Eleja) Abule Ijesha.

10.30 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
7 p.m. Evensong in Yoruba

Ahmadiyya Mosque, Ojo-Giwa St.
Lagos.

West African Episcopal Church,
Lagos.

9 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba

Jumatual Islamiyyah Mosque, Tokun-
bo St., Lagos.

JEHOVAH SHALOM UNA
Phoenix Lane

9.00 a.m. Mattins in Yoruba
6.30 p.m. Evensong in English

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- Anglican Youth Fellowship—** c/o Mr. L. O. I. Ahkidi,
89, Olonode Street,
Yaba
- Anti-Tuberculosis Association —** c/o Lagos City Council
Public Health Dept.
Broad Street
Lagos - Phone 24645.
- Boys' Brigade —** c/o Mr S. O. Maraiyesa
P.M.B. 1004
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- Boy Scouts Association —** Justice Lambo, Chief Com-
missioner 1 Makoko Road
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- Catholic Youth Organisation —** Rev. Father J. A. Ade-
neye, Holy Cross Cath-
edral Lagos.
- Child care and Social Services —** Mrs. E. A. Awoluyi
British Council Hall
Yaba - Phone 43461.
- Child care and Treatment** Mrs. M. J. D. Rhodes.
Home/School for handicap Children — Dr. G. O. Sofolu-
we 1 Babatunde Street
via Ogunlana Drive
Surulere - Phone 43641.
- Child Welfare Mothers' Union—** Mrs Oluremi Onasanya,
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- Committee for the Care of the Deaf and Dumb —** Mrs S.
M. George S. W. Office
Group Work
27 Kakawa Street
Lagos - Phone 23371.
- Discharge Prisoners' Aid Society —** Mr. J. O. Lucas
10 Hurton Street
Lagos - Phone 24008.
- Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association —** Mr. W. A. O. Opi-
tism 101 Lewis Street
Lagos - Phone 22800.

- Federation of Ahmadiyya Youth Association** — Mr. M. Ayorinde, 39/40 Simp Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos — Phone 226
- Federation of Catholic Youth Association** — The Secretariat, 7 Similela Road, Surulere, Lagos
- Federation of Nigeria Women Organisation** — Mrs. F. Millayo Ransome-Kuti, 15 Isabo Road, Abeokuta — Phone 1
- Federation of Community Youth Council** — Mr. G. James, 42 Hawley Street, Lagos, c/o Social Welfare, 27 Kakawa Street, Lagos — Phone 237
- Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind** — Mrs. J. Aden Moore, 60 Broad Street, Lagos — Phone 339
- Girls Brigade of Nigeria** — Miss D. W. Fletcher, P. O. Box 147, Ibadan
- Girls Guides Association** — Lady Oyinkan Abayomi/Mrs. M. Okin, 25 Obalende Road, Lagos — Phone 2049
- Islamic Youth League** — Mr. M. A. G. Akorede, 60, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta
- Marriage Guidance Council** — Mr. L. A. Ogundahunsi, Federal Ministry of Labour, Welfare Division, 147 Broad Street, Lagos — Phone 2463
- Methodist Youth Council** — The Secretariat, P. M. B. 1004, Yaba, Phone 4462
- Federation of Boys and Girls Clubs** — Mr. J. B. Olu. Fadairo, "Daily Times" Office, Lagos — Phone 26611/2 or 9 Chilaka Close, S/A
- National League of Bribery & Corruption** — Mr. J. B. Jegede, c/o 63 Ayilara Street, Surulere, Lagos
- National Union of Nigerian Students** — General Secretary, Dipo Odujinrin, c/o University of Lagos, President: Ojusola Afolarin

- National Youth Council of Nigeria—** Mr. Olu Fadairo.
(Chairman) "Daily Times"
Lagos—Phone 26611/37
or
Secretariat
10 Coates Street,
Ebute-Metta—Phone 43647
Secretary: E. A. Adebisi.
- Nigerian Leprosy Relief Association—** Mr. P. E. Adewale
21 Caulerick Road
Apapa—Phone 56138
- Nigerian Red Cross Society—** Lagos Branch Secretary
P. O. Box 764, Lagos
Phone 44102
- Nigerian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children —** Dr. E. N. O. Shodeinde
Nigerian Railway Corporation
Ebute-Metta
- Red Cross of Nigeria—** Mr. Timothy S. Udondek
P. O. Box 764
Lagos — Phone 22907,
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals —** J. B. K. Oruasah
or Chief S. B. Kuku
11 Gray Street
Onike Yaba
Phone 44163, 46454.
- Salvation Army—** Colonel H. Dahlstrom
P. O. Box 125
Lagos—Phone 20487
- Salvation Army Youth Organisation—** c/o Salvation Army
Headquarters Odunlamu Street,
Lagos—Phone 20487.
- St. John's Ambulance Brigade—** c/o Nigerian Ports
Authority 26/28 Marina
Lagos — Phone 26471/216
- United Labour Congress Youth Wing—** Mr. Roxy Odogwu
231 Herbert Macaulay Street,
Ebute-Metta. Phone 46440.
- Young Men's Christian Association—** Mr. M. N. Q. Sagoe
P.M.B. 2106
Lagos—Phone 21092
- Young Men Muslim Association—** Islamic Congress Mosque
45A, Ondo Street, East
Ebute-Metta.
- Young Women Christian Association—** Lady Alakija
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HEALTH SERVICES

Each State is responsible for its own medical and health services. The provision of large hospitals is an expensive item, but the Governments plan for the building of these on the scale of at least one to each province.

Some of the large towns are well provided with medical institutions some of which are specialised and draw their patients from other parts of the country. There are two teaching hospitals — at Ibadan and Lagos — where doctors, nurses and laboratory technologists are trained. Lagos at present has two Government-run general hospitals, a maternity hospital, a children's hospital, an orthopaedic hospital, a chest clinic, health centres, and a dental centre — exclusive of similar services provided by private practitioners. The smaller and more remote communities are served by dispensaries, maternity homes and clinics.

In 1961, under the scheme for expanding post-secondary school education, the Federal Government began a drive for training more doctors. With a present roster of over 1,000 practising doctors, Nigeria probably has more doctors than most of the other countries of Africa. But the number is not anything near what is considered adequate for the country's large population. It is therefore intended that Nigeria's teaching hospitals should produce 400 doctors per annum from 1975 onwards, as compared with the present figure of about 100.

ART AND CULTURE

Recent archaeological discoveries of the Nok Culture show that the cultural heritage in some areas which now form part of Nigeria go back to over 2,000 years.

To restore and preserve these precious relics from the country's past the Government has set up an Antiquities Commission. At the National Museum in Lagos, examples of works from all over the Federation present a kaleidoscope of the nation in its diversity of crafts. In at least ten other towns there exist smaller museums in which relics of local origin are preserved.

Of the various forms of art, wood carving is probably the commonest form of artistic expression — particularly among those who live in the well wooded areas of the south. All over this area sculptors have flourished since time immemorial, making figures for shrines, for

portraiture, for masks, for representation of the "spirits". Long before surrealism was an established art form of the western world, Nigerian sculptors interpreted these spirits as they "saw" them and carved the living wood not in conventional portraiture but in lively serious caricature.

Along with wood carvings, brass or bronze castings are still made but there is nothing produced now to compare with the fabulous Ife and Benin bronzes. These perfect examples of portraiture and the 'cire perdue' method of casting, together with the equally perfect terra cottas thought to be of the same period and possibly by the same craftsmen, have no equal anywhere in Africa.

While the past is rich, the present is lively. Nigeria today has her fair share of painters and sculptors who apply modern techniques to indigenous art forms. Some of them are internationally renowned and have exhibited their works in different parts of the world.

A modern theatre is beginning to evolve, and exists side by side with the traditional (and often esoteric) dramatisations which are performed on religious and festival occasions.



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CENTRAL BANK

THE year 1959 saw an important development in Nigerian banking system. On July 1, 1959, the Central Bank of Nigeria formally began operations and has since taken over most of its statutory functions.

On the same day the bank issued the new Nigerian currency, thus terminating the issue functions of the West African Currency Board in Nigeria.

About half of the Currency Board's notes which were in circulation at the time were exchanged for the new Nigerian notes in the first month. The note conversion was virtually completed by March 1960.

In addition to its responsibility of currency issue and safeguarding of its values, maintaining an adequate level of external reserves, the bank is responsible for the promotion of monetary stability, and sound financial structure in the Federation.

The Central Bank is the banker to the Federal Government and maintains close contact with the former regional governments in financial matters.

The commercial banks maintain accounts with the Central Bank and through regular meetings of the Bankers Committee which comprises representatives of all the commercial banks and the Central Bank matters of mutual interest are discussed.

In order to develop a money and capital market in the Federation, the bank has continued its monthly issue of Treasury Bills which it started in April 1960. The first development Loan was in May 1959, then in March 1961 on behalf of the Federal Government, the second Development Loan of £10 million was floated.

In May of the same year the Bank initiated an important development in the banking field when the Lagos Bankers' Clearing House came into operation. Similar clearing houses have since been opened in the bank's branch offices in the states.

On June 22, 1967, the first Nigerian Governor of the Bank, Alhaji Aliyu Mai-Bornu, retired. He was appointed Governor of the Bank on July 25, 1963.

The Bank continued its programme of expansion of its branch network. The Enugu branch commenced banking business on September 1, 1966 and Benin branch commenced operations early in 1967. Work has also begun on the building of the Kaduna branch. In Lagos, work started on a new building at Custom Street near the head office to provide additional office accommodation for head office staff.

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Arrangements for local and overseas training of Bank staff were stepped-up during the year 1966. A senior member of staff underwent a five-month course in 'Financial Policy and Analysis' organised in Washington, DC USA by the International Monetary Fund. Two officers of the Banking Examination Division attended courses in bank examination School of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington DC USA. Three members of the Research Department were respectively sponsored for a course in National Accounting in the US postgraduate course in Economics at McGill University, Montreal Canada and a Junior Professional Statistics course in the University of Ibadan.

The number of Bank staff rose from 840 to 1,020 during the year. In spite of the disturbed situation in the country, the staff maintained a very high sense of responsibility and loyalty.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

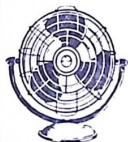
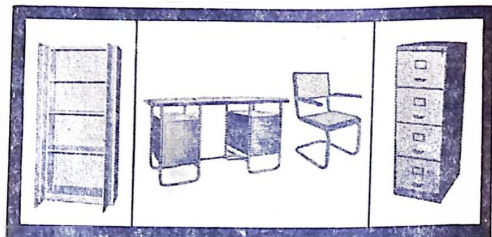
THE Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited ('NIDB') was established on 22nd January, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria, Limited. (ICON) which has been incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company. Its objective is to provide medium and long-term finance to enterprises in Nigeria which are privately owned and managed and broadly include all the activities usual to a development finance company.

NIDB normally limits its operations to industrial and mining projects. It finances enterprise which, by the reason of their size, will make significant contribution to the economic development of Nigeria and hence it does not finance cottage and small-scale industries.

At the time of its inception the Federal and the Regional Governments had institutions which catered for this field. NIDB does not assist proprietary or partnership enterprises. It seeks and encourages other investors in Nigeria and overseas to join with it in its investment and lending operations. With a growing number of professional staff consisting of accountants, economists, lawyers and engineers, NIDB is able to assist promoters in preparation and financial planning of projects as a prelude to actual investment and also in locating technical and managerial services to run industrial concerns.

The total resources available to NIDB as at 31st December, 1966, are £5.61 million. These are made up of

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£2.25 million Share Capital, £3 million long-term loans from the Federal Government and £0.36 million in retained earnings. Under an agreement signed with the Federal Government, an additional £1 million long-term loan is to be made available in August, 1967 and negotiation has been completed for a World Bank loan of £2 million which would bring NIDB's total resources to £8.6 million before the end of 1967.

The Articles of Association give the Directors of NIDB power to borrow money to carry on NIDB's business but limit the amount borrowed and outstanding to three times the aggregate of the issued share capital, reserves and subordinated borrowing of the company.

The issued and fully paid share capital of NIDB is divided into three classes:—

(a) Class A Shares amounting to 51 per cent of the voting shares (£N1,020,000) are held by the Central Bank of Nigeria, International Finance Corporation and Nigerians;

(b) Class B Shares amounting to 49 per cent of the voting shares (£980,000) are held by a group of American, British, German, Italian and Japanese banking and financial institutions; and

(c) 55 per cent non-voting Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £N250,000 are held by Shareholders of the former Investment Company of Nigeria which was reconstructed in 1964 to form NIDB.

The Board consists of six Directors representing Class A shareholders and six Directors representing Class B shareholders. The chairman has at all times to be a Nigerian. The present Board members are Malam Ahmadu Coomassie (chairman), Mr Matthew Ajayi Adejoro, Mr Philip Chiedo Asiodu, Mr John Grosvenor Beevor, Mr Douglas Fosker Fairbairn, Mr Daniel Gillet, Mr Donald Alexander Macleod, Alhaji Shehu Malami, Mr Edward Conor McNestry, Mr William Shultz Miller, Mr John Chukwuma Agudosi Okwesa and Mr Shin-Ichi Yoda.

As already mentioned, NIDB limits its operations to the industries and mining sectors and to privately-owned and managed enterprises. Its present policy is to limit its overall financial participation in any one project to a minimum of £10,000 and a maximum of not more than 10 per cent of its paid-up capital and reserves. The minimum and maximum limits are, however, relaxable in exception cases.

NIDB does not normally invest in, or underwrite, more than 25 per cent of the equity of a company but in special cases its shareholding may initially exceed 25 per

cent but should not exceed 49 per cent of the Share Capital of such company. Its financial assistance is flexible and can take the form of direct subscriptions or underwriting of equity, preference stock or debentures, medium or long-term loans, long-term debt instruments with convertibility features; and any combination of these types of assistance.

Loans are granted for periods up to 15 years but a longer amortisation period can be considered in exceptional cases. In special cases periods of less than five years may be considered.

NIDB does not undertake the management of the enterprise it finances. It believes in revolving its portfolio of investments when it can do so on a satisfactory basis.

Besides supervising its investments by enforcing follow-up and reporting procedure, NIDB tries to maintain adequate reserves out of its earnings to offset any possible losses. It also diversifies its investment to the extent possible, both sectorally and geographically, and bases its investment decisions entirely on business criteria.

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Port Harcourt and Enugu

BANKS IN NIGERIA

The following banks operate in Nigeria.

African Continental Bank Ltd. Authorised capital £4,000,000. Paid up capital £3,938,786. Branches at: Agege, Ibadan, Ilesha, Lagos, Yaba.

Agbonmagbe Bank Ltd. Authorised capital £100,000. Paid up capital £93,535. Head Office: 168, Herbert Macaulay Road, Ebute Metta, Lagos. Branches at: Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ebute-Metta, Ife, Ijebu-Igbo, Mushin, Odogbolu, Shagamu.

Bank of America: Authorised capital \$178,000,000. Head Office: 300, Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 10, California, Local Head Office: 118, Broad Street, Lagos.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd. Authorised capital, £6,000,000. Paid up capital £4,000,000. Head Office: 37, Grace-church Street, London. EC3 Local Head Office: Marina Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Agege, Apapa, Benin, Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu, Gashua, Geidam, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan, Ikare, Ikeja, Ikor-Ekpene, Ilesha, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Kontagora, Lagos, Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomoshu, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Sokoto, Umuahia-Ibeku, Uyo, Zaria.

Bank of India, Ltd.: Authorised capital Rs 100,000,000. Paid up capital Rs. 500,000,000. Head Office: 70-80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India. Local Head Office: 36/38, Balogun Square, Lagos.

Bank of Lagos Ltd.: Authorised capital £250,000. Paid up capital £100,000. Head Office: 5/7, Balogun Street, Lagos.

Bank of the North Ltd.: Authorised capital £1,000,000. Paid up capital £897,009. Head Office: 9D, Civic Centre, Kano. Branches at Apapa, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos.

Banque Internationalepavt L'Afrigue Occidentale; Authorised capital 60,000,000 francs. Paid up capital 60,000,000 Fr. Head Office: 9 Avenue de Mesine, Paris. Local Head Office: 94, Broad Street, Lagos.

Barclay's Bank D.C.O. Authorised capital £25,000,000. Paid up capital £17,000,000. Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London E.C. 3. Local Head Office: 40 Marina, Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Asaba, Bauchi, Benin, Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Bukuru, Calabar, Ebute Metta, Enugu, Funtua, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikeja, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Malam Maduri, Minna, Offa, Ondo, Onitsha, Owerri, Port Harcourt, Potiskum, Sapele, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria.

Berini (Beirut Riyad) Nigeria Bank Ltd., Authorised capital £500,000. Paid up capital £250,000. Head Office: 38 Balogun Street, Lagos.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Ltd. Authorised capital £50,000. Paid up capital £28,551. Head Office: Milverton Avenue, Aba. Branches at Enugu, Port Harcourt.

Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd. Authorised capital £100,000. Paid up capital £26,876. Head Office: Co-operative Building New Court Road, Ibadan. Branches at: Akure, Ife, Lagos.

National Bank of Nigeria Ltd. Authorised capital £3,250,000. Paid up capital £3,180,530. Head Office: 82/86 Broad Street, Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikor-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Ogbomoshu, Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Owo, Oyo, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba.

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Arab Bank Ltd. Authorised capi-
 tal, £5,500,000. Reserves £8413,265.
 Head Office: Amman Jordan. Local
 Main Office: Lagos. Branch Office:
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 motion of all matters affecting trade
 and industry for the promotion of
 the economic growth of the country.

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 is fulfilling such a role in the deve-
 lopment of Nigeria.

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 is financed by the subscriptions paid
 by its members. It does, however,
 maintain close relations with the
 Government and is frequently asked
 to comment and make known its re-
 commendations on impending legis-

lation and other matters affecting
 commercial and industrial interests.
 The Chamber makes its advice
 available to the Government and on
 vital matters affecting the interests
 of Commerce and Industry, it gives
 balanced views in a constructive
 manner.

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 which include Nigerians, Europeans
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 MERCE**

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Enugu

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**WARRI CHAMBER OF COM-
 MERCE**

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**KANO CHAMBER OF COM-
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NIGERIAN CHAMBER OF MINES

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Jos

INCOME TAX

RATES OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX

<i>Old Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i>	<i>New Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i>
For every pound of the first £400	£ 1 d	For every pound of the first £1,000	£ 1 d
For every pound of the next £200	0 2 0	For every pound of the next £400	0 2 6
For every pound of the next £200	0 2 6	For every pound of the next £400	0 3 6
For every pound of the next £200	0 3 6	For every pound of the next £1,000	0 4 6
For every pound of the next £200	0 4 6	For every pound of the next £1,000	0 6 0
For every pound of the next £1,000	0 6 0	For every pound of the next £1,000	0 7 6
For every pound of the next £1,000	0 7 6	For every pound of the next £1,000	0 9 3
For every pound of the next £1,000	0 9 3	For every pound of the next £5,200	11 6
For every pound of the next £5,200	11 6	For every pound exceeding £10,000	0 15 0
For every pound exceeding £10,000	0 15 0		

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Revenue from personal income taxes represented about 2 per cent of aggregate Federal revenue during the past years. The Government hopes to increase the yield from this source by raising the rate of taxation and reducing allowances.

Decree 65 (1966) provides for:-

- reduction of personal allowances from £300 to £200;
- Reduction of children's education allowance from £190 to £90 per child and thus of overall children's allowances from £1,000 to £600.
- inclusion of housing allowances in taxable income;
- uniform capital allowances for all forms of enterprises corporate and non-corporate, and
- capital gains tax of 20 per cent.

INCOME RATE

The income rate, payable by every taxable Lagos resident, is designed to ensure that those tax-payers who succeed in avoiding taxes by claiming allowances, the total of which is equal to or exceeds taxable income, nevertheless contribute something to Government revenue. According to the new scales the rate has risen for those whose incomes are above £203 per annum (See Table 3).

TAX LIABILITY AND BURDEN

The new rates and the income rates are shown in Tables 2 and 3. As is seen in the Tables, 2 the rate of taxation has gone up for every taxpayer. For example, the tax rate now stands at 2s 6d in the pound for the first £1,000. This is much higher than the old rates of

INCOME RATE*

Income	Amount of Income Rate					
	Old			New		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Income not exceeding £100	0	10	0	0	10	0
Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200	1	0	0	1	0	0
(201)	1	10	0	1	10	0
(202)	2	0	0	2	0	0
(203)	2	10	0	2	10	0
Exceeding £203... ..	3	0	0			
Exceeding £203 but not exceeding £300				3	0	0
Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £400				4	0	0
Exceeding £400... ..				5	0	0

* Payable once a year, in addition to personal income tax, by every taxable Lagos resident.

TAX LIABILITY OF A MARRIED TAX-PAYER

Income	Old Tax Liability	New Tax Liability	Difference Between (1) and (2)	Percentage Difference Between (1) and (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	%
500	5 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	400.0
600	10 0 0	37 10 0	27 10 0	271.0
700	15 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	300.0
800	20 0 0	62 10 0	42 10 0	210.0
900	30 0 0	75 0 0	45 0 0	150.0
1,000	40 0 0	87 10 0	47 10 0	117.8
1,250	73 15 0	118 15 0	45 0 0	61.5
1,500	122 10 0	160 0 0	37 10 0	30.3
1,750	178 15 0	206 5 0	27 10 0	15.2
2,000	235 0 0	262 10 0	27 10 0	11.5
3,000	520 0 0	555 0 0	35 0 0	6.8
4,000	880 0 0	922 10 0	42 10 0	4.8
5,000	1,325 0 0	1,376 5 0	51 5 0	3.9

one shilling on every pound for the first £400, and 2s on every pound of the next £200.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show the computed tax liability of the single, the married taxpayer and tax payer with one child respectively. Calculation of liability is based on new tax rates and the new personal allowances which represent 67 per cent of the old. Column 4 of each table shows the tax liability for each group of taxpayers.

Two important points emerge from the tables. One is that taxpayers in the income range of 0-£500 will henceforth pay more income tax than those in the higher income ranges. For example, while the tax burden of a person earning about £500 shows a 271 per cent increase, the tax liability of an income earner of £5,000 shows a rise of 4 per cent. Since the majority of taxpayers are in the low-income range, the new rates coupled with reduced allowances, will increase revenue yield, assuming efficiency of tax administration. The other significant impact of the new tax rates on the taxpayers in the low income group is that the tax liability of the taxpayer with one child has risen by 755 per cent the married without children by 400 per cent and the single by 271 per cent. In effect the taxpayer with children now bears the heaviest tax burden (see Tables 4, 5, and 6). The sociological impact of the fiscal policy could be profound. Positively it could trigger a strong inclination to family planning and thus a check on rapid population growth. If this were to happen, the gain would redound to the economy.

PROGRESSIVITY OF THE NEW PERSONAL INCOME TAX

It is clear from the foregoing that Decree 65 (1966) did not lay overwhelming stress on the progressivity of taxation. The higher tax rate on the first £1,000 and the reduction in personal allowances mean that taxpayers, particularly those outside the high income brackets will henceforth bear a greater tax burden than before. As shown in Table 7, the new tax structure remains progressive, even though the degree of progressivity has been reduced.

COMPANY INCOME TAX

Between 1964 and 1966, revenue derived from company income tax, as a percentage of total Federal revenue, was about 4 per cent. This reflects mainly the smallness of the industrial sector, tax avoidance and evasion as well as the tax concession granted to 'pioneer' industries.

In order to increase revenue yield from company taxation the Government has, under the Decree, reduced

PROGRESSIVITY OF TAX STRUCTURE—SINGLE TAX-PAYER

Income	Tax Liability		Percentage of Income		Degree of Progressivity Between (3) and (4)
	Old	New	Old	New	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(£)	£ s d	£ s d	£		
500	2 0 0	17 10 0	0.4	3.5	— 157.7
600	7 0 0	30 0 0	1.2	5.0	— 19.8
700	12 0 0	42 10 0	1.7	6.1	— 10.6
800	17 0 0	55 0 0	2.1	6.9	— 15.6
900	24 0 0	67 10 0	2.7	7.5	— 19.6
1,000	34 0 0	80 0 0	3.4	8.0	— 38.7
1,250	63 15 0	111 5 0	5.1	8.9	— 30.8
1,500	109 0 0	149 10 0	7.3	10.0	— 20.1
1,750	165 5 0	193 5 0	9.5	11.0	— 3.4
2,000	221 10 0	249 0 0	11.1	12.5	— 6.4
3,000	502 0 0	537 0 0	16.7	18.0	— 3.1
4,000	857 0 0	900 0 0	21.4	22.5	— 2.5
5,000	1,297 0 0	1,348 10 0	26.0	27.0	

capital allowances, and has restricted deductible expenditures to those connected with a company's normal business operations. Other important amendments include the taxation of dividends paid to Nigerians out of capital funds, and of profits earned by a pioneer company from non-pioneer undertakings.

EFFECTS OF REFORM

1. Government Revenue.

The reforms introduced under Decree 65 will increase revenue from direct taxes. This is the main aim of the measures, assuming efficient tax administration. But the side effects are equally important, and may have far-reaching repercussions. One such repercussion is the expected fall in personal disposable incomes. If this happens, the increase in import revenue expected to result from the relaxation of certain import tariffs may not be realized. This would be due to the apparent disharmony between the reform of direct taxation and the reduction in import duties.

2. The Economy.

If revenue from direct taxes increases, the ability of individuals and companies to save will be reduced. Decline in savings may result in a fall in the rate of private investment particularly where companies depend on retained earnings for financing additional investments. If the rate of investment falls, the immediate effect would be a decline in the rate of creation of employment opportunities. It is possible for business to respond positively to the situation to curtail, for a while the rate of dividends in order to maintain the rate of investment. This, in the final analysis, would raise the rate of future profits, and hence the rate of dividends.

However, revenues that accrue to the Government represent a transfer of resources from the private to the public sector. If the Government employs the additional tax revenue to finance capital projects there would be a compensating rise in employment opportunities in the public sector. If the private sector maintained their level of investment despite the additional tax burden, as is likely in Nigeria, then overall employment opportunity is much more improved. In a period when Government is running a budget deficit which will not be eliminated by the expected increase in revenue, it is difficult to accept the view that the modest increase in direct taxes shown above would reduce the level of incomes, and hence result in unemployment. It is probable that the tax reform will impart more vigour to the economy than would have been possible without it.

TAX LIABILITY OF A FAMILY WITH ONE CHILD

<i>Income</i>	<i>Old Tax Liability</i>	<i>New Tax Liability</i>	<i>Difference Between (1) and (2)</i>	<i>Percentage Difference Between (1) and (2)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	%
500	2 0 0	17 10 0	15 10 0	755.0
600	7 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	328.6
700	12 0 0	42 10 0	30 10 0	250.9
800	17 0 0	55 0 0	38 0 0	223.6
900	24 0 0	67 10 0	43 10 0	179.6
1,000	34 0 0	80 0 0	46 0 0	135.2
1,250	63 15 0	111 5 0	47 10 0	74.6
1,500	109 0 0	149 10 0	40 10 0	36.8
1,750	165 5 0	193 5 0	28 0 0	17.0
2,000	221 10 0	249 0 0	27 10 0	12.7
3,000	502 0 0	537 0 0	35 0 0	7.0
4,000	857 0 0	900 0 0	43 0 0	5.0
5,000	1,297 0 0	1,348 10 0	51 10 0	4.0

TAX LIABILITY OF A SINGLE TAX-PAYER

<i>Income</i>	<i>Old Tax Liability</i>	<i>New Tax Liability</i>	<i>Difference Between (1) and (2)</i>	<i>Percentage Difference Between (1) and (2)</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	%
500	10 0 0	37 10 0	27 10 0	271
600	15 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	233
700	20 0 0	62 10 0	42 10 0	210.5
800	40 0 0	75 0 0	35 0 0	87.5
1,000	52 10 0	100 0 0	47 10 0	92.0
1,250	91 5 0	133 15 0	42 10 0	46.0
1,500	145 0 0	177 10 0	32 10 0	22.1
1,750	201 5 0	228 15 0	27 10 0	13.2
2,000	257 10 0	285 0 0	27 10 0	10.8
3,000	500 0 0	585 0 0	35 0 0	6.3
4,000	917 10 0	960 0 0	42 10 0	4.6
5,000	1,371 5 0	1,422 10 0	51 5 0	3.7

Note: Old tax liability calculated net of £300 personal allowance.
 New tax liability calculated net of £200 personal allowance.

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INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Trade unionism is recognised in Nigeria and this has had a stable, responsible growth in the country. The Government has ratified the International Labour Organisation Conventions Nos. 78 and 98 concerning respectively, the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining'. These assure to workers the right to establish and join organisations of their own choice without previous authorisation and to enjoy adequate protection against anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment. They also assure to trade unions the right to conclude collective agreements, provide for consultation by the government with both sides of industry in labour matters, and for the creation of machinery for the settlement of disputes.

The Trade Unions Act (Cap. 200) gives legal status to registered trade unions and exempts them from certain common law disabilities. The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act (Cap. 201) provides for voluntary arbitration and conciliation in labour disputes.

The Labour Advisory Council serves as a medium for consultations on labour policy and legislation, and on International Labour Organisations matters.

There are about 442 trade unions in Nigeria, with a total membership of nearly 284,320 and covering all the principal industries. Standing consultative and negotiating machinery is developing with the advice and encouragement of the Ministry of Labour.

Labour Acts

General conditions of labour in Nigeria are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code Act (Cap. 91 of the Laws of Nigeria and Lagos). Labour legislation is not restrictive and does not hinder industrial development.

Skilled Labour and Training Facilities

There is still a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour in the country, but everything possible is being done to correct this. The government and private industries are expanding their training programmes and much skill is being acquired by Nigerians through in-service training and sandwich courses.

NIGERIAN EMPLOYERS CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATION

THE Association aims at providing a means for consultation and exchange of information on questions arising out of the relations between employers and their work-people and promoting co-operation when possible in the field between Associations of Employers in various industries, trades or businesses in Nigeria, and between individual Employers.

Activities of NECA include collection, collation and analysis of facts; acting as a sounding board for the views of employers; providing a means for the study of industrial relations and promotion of industrial peace. Probably it is in the field of collection and publication of the facts that the usefulness of NECA is most felt by members. The aim is to make information not otherwise readily accessible available to members in the form of memoranda of guidance, surveys and statistics. Because of their reliability and objectivity these publications have proved useful not only to employers, but also to government departments, scholars and other people interested in industrial relations in Nigeria.

The field of co-operation between NECA and government is ever-widening. As a central organisation of employers in Nigeria, NECA reflects the views of the majority of employers in Nigeria, thus Government can consult employers through NECA and representations to government on behalf of employers are made through NECA. Co-operation with Nigeria's universities and training institutions is a recent and important development in ensuring that manpower needed by commerce and industry is available.

NECA is a private non-profit making association, financed entirely by members' subscriptions. It was formed in 1957 by a handful of the major employers with headquarters in Lagos. Since then the membership has grown to over 300 employers employing a total of over half a million employees.

Membership of the association is open to individual employers of all nationalities and associations of employers of not less than five (5) people. Application form can be obtained from the Director of the Association, 31 Marina, Lagos Private Mail Bag 2231, Lagos Tel. 26511

THE PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into two broad categories: the pre-independence era; and the post-independence period up till the present.

Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria with the publication of "Iwe Irohin," by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta which first appeared in December 1859. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper "Lagos Weekly Record" published first by the late John Jackson and later his son, Horatio Jackson, (1890-1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism.

Then came the period of the nationalist struggle for independence when newspapers played a leading role in the fight for Nigerian independence.

This period also coincided with the beginnings of commercial newspaper enterprises.

After the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the "Lagos Daily News."

Between 1922 and 1960, there was intense nationalist activities by various political parties whose efforts were directed mainly towards the winning of political independence for Nigeria.

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos which primarily put across the views of different political parties, in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times had slightly different history. Since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests in 1948, it had maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote the economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalist era are now defunct; the only survivor is the "West African Pilot."

After the achievement of independence, the Press has had to adapt itself to a new role. The Press is no longer concerned primarily with political agitation. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy

their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and state governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Daily Times: 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139 Lagos; founded 1925; Published by The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited.

Nigeria Limited. Acting Editor, Aremu Alabi.

Daily Sketch: Sketch Building, Ijebu Bye-Pass, P. M. B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1944. Editor, Ayo Adedun, Oladejo Adigun.

New Nigeria: Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; founded 1963. Editor: Adamu Ciroma.

Nigerian Morning Post: Lagos; founded 1961; Nigerian National Press Ltd. Editor: Mr Bara-Hart.

Nigerian Tribune: P. O. Box 78, Ibadan; founded 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; Managing Editor: Bunmi Iyeru.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba Estate Lagos; Zik Enterprises Ltd. Acting Editor: S. O. Opuio.

The Nigerian Observer: Airport Road, Benin City, founded 1968; Printed and Published by the Mid-West Newspapers, Editor: Edun Akenzua.

WEEKLY PAPERS

Sunday Times: P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1953; The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Editor: Mr Sam Amuka.

Sunday Post: Lagos founded 1961; Nigerian National Press Ltd. Editor: Abiodun Sogunle.

Sporting Record: Printed and Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Editor: Mr Cyril Kappo.

Eloti-Ofe: 28 Kosoko Street, Lagos founded 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor: Ola Onotade.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo. Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria; founded 1939; Hausa, (2-weekly);

Independent (The): P. O. Box 5100, Ibadan; English and Yoruba.

Irohin Imole: 15 Bamgbose Street, Lagos; founded; 1957; Yoruba Independent; Editor: Tunji Adeosun.

Iroyin Yoruba: 214 Broad Street, P. M. B. 2416, Lagos; founded 1945; Amalgamated Press of Nigeria.

Sunday Sketch: 21/25 Broad Street, Lagos Acting Editor: Mr Adebayo Shitta.

Lagos This Week: 5 Williams Street, Lagos Editor: Yemi Martins.

Lagos Weekend: Weekly newspaper published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., Lagos: Editor: Taiwo Okutubo.

Nigerian Radio Times: Broadcasting House Lagos: Editor: A. Y. S. Tinubu.

Truth (The): 45 Idumagbo Avenue, P. O. Box 418, Lagos; founded 1951. Religious publication by the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.

PERIODICALS

African Challenge: Private Mail Bag 2067, Lagos founded 1951. monthly, religious.

Drum (Nigeria Edition) Private Mail Bag 2128, Lagos & 1954; Picture monthly. Editor: Dapo Daramola.

Federal Nigerian Ministry of Information Broad Street. Lagos: founded 1958: official monthly publication Editor: A. G. Y. S. Momodu.

Ibadan: University College, Ibadan founded 1956; three a year

Home Studies: Published by Daily Times of Nigeria Limited 3, 5 and 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Mrs Yetunde Makanju.

Journal of Economic and Social Studies: Published by the Nigerian Economic Society.

Journal of the Nigeria Medical Association: Published quarterly and printed by the Times Press Ltd., Apapa. Editor: Dr. A. O. Wilkey c/o P. O. Box 1108, Lagos.

Management in Nigeria. Published bi-monthly by the Nigeria Institute of Management, 61 Marina P. O. Box 2537 Lagos and printed by the Times Press Ltd., Warehouse Road P. O. Box 306, Apapa.

Nigeria: Exhibition Centre Marina Lagos; founded 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly.

Nigeria Trade Journal: Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos quarterly.

Nigeria Teacher: Federal Ministry of Education Lagos, quarterly. Printed by Times Press Ltd., Apapa

Spear 3, 5 and 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos, P. O. Box 139: founded 1962: family magazine. Editor: Tony Momoh.

The West African Chartered Engineer: Published twice a year by the West African Group of Professional Engineers, P. O. Box 2363, Lagos.

West African Journal of Biological Chemistry: University College Ibadan, founded 1957: quarterly: Editor O. Basair.

West African Medical Journal: P. O. Box 12002, Lagos, six a year.

West African Pharmacist: P. O. Box 2 University College, Ibadan founded 1959. six a year.

Woman's World. Published by Daily Times of Nigeria Limited 3, 5 and 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos Editor: Olatokunbo Osemobor.

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ACE Publicity Company (Nigeria) Public Relations Practitioners. Media Representatives Economic Survey Report Consultants. 53, Akim Road, P. O. Box 157, Calabar South-Eastern State.

ADANA Limited, 4 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street P. O. Box 1593, Lagos.

ADSELL (Nigeria), 304 Herbert Macaulay Street, P. O. Box 447, Yaba. Tel: 44790 Lagos. Advertising Practitioners

ADVERTISING Associates (Nigeria) Limited, 95 Igbofera Road, P. O. Box 2380, Lagos. Tel: 26901 24538, Associates throughout the world.

PALAD Advertising Agency, 11 Ibadan Street, East, Ebute, Metta.

GILBERTSON Inc Ltd. — Outdoor Advertising P. O. Box 1225 Ibadan, Tel: 24080, 22323 and P. O. Box 480 Kaduna.

GOODWILL Advertising Service, 135 Igbofera Road, Lagos Telephone: 20194.

GRAHAM & Gillies (W.A.) Limited, 21—23, Odunlami Street, Private Mail Bag 2014, Lagos. General Manager P. F. Umney Phone 15738

HORNIBLOW Co., Freeman International Limited, West Africa Division, 47 Marina, P. O. Box 3049, Lagos, 25061. Advertising, Marketing Public Relation.

LINTAS (West Africa) Limited, 4 Tinubu Street, P. O. Box 551, Lagos. Telephone: 20187. Telegrams and Cables: 'Publicity' Lagos. Also at Accra (Ghana) and Freetown (Sierra Leone).

MELICAN Publicity Limited, 72 Aroloya Street, P. O. Box 2596 Lagos. Tel: 22667. Telegram: 'MELICAN' Advertising Practitioners. All forms of Publicity.

NIGERIAN Advertising and Publicity Limited, 131 Broad Street, P. O. Box 3109 Lagos Nigeria. Tel: 26398 21370. Cables: 'NAPADS', Grams: 'ADNAP'

A. H. BENSON (Nigeria) Limited, 21—25 Broad Street P. O. Box 2125 Lagos Nigeria. Telephone: 26140, 26148/9. Telegrams: 'VITAL' Lagos.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS

OUTDOOR

AFROMEDIA (Nigeria) Limited, 178 Creek Road Apapa (P. O. Box 2377) Lagos Tel: 55517. Outdoor Advertising. Silk Screen Printing and Signwriting.

WILMER Publicity Limited, 268 Herbert Macaulay Street, P. O. Box 130, Yaba. Tel: 43728. Sole Contractors Lagos City Transport Service Advertising Hoardings

PLASTIC

WILMER Publicity Limited, 268 Herbert Macaulay Street P. O. Box 130 Yaba Phone Yaba 43728. Silk Screen Printing on Plastic.

TEXTILE PRINTING

WILMER Publicity Limited, 268 Herbert Macaulay Street, P. O. Box 130 Yaba. Phone: 43728.

POSTERS

WILMER Publicity Limited, 268 Herbert Macaulay Street, P. O. Box 130, Yaba. Phone 43728

METAL ROAD SIGNS

WILMER Publicity Limited, 268, Herbert Macaulay Street, P. O. Box 130, Yaba. Phone 43728.

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ATLAS Nigeria Limited, 6 Labinde Lane, P. O. Box 2120 Lagos Telephone 27358 Agents for ADDRESSOGRAPH MULTIGRAPH LIMITED.

AEROSOLS

NIGERIAN Chemical Services Limited, 28 Henry Carr Street, P. O. Box 83 Ikola. Tel. phone: 44138/44979

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EDOHA Refrigeration and Airconditioning Service, Head Office: First 6 No. 3, Akoka, Opposite Avenue Obanikoro Mile 7, Ikora, Oshodi Road, Yaba Branch: 12 Oppomudia Street Benin City for all installations, Maintenance, Sales and Service and all domestic equipments.

EQUIP/TECNOA (Technical Dept) of SCOA, WESTINGHOUSE Domestic and Industrial Air Conditioning and Refrigeration — Tel No. — Domestic 23193 — Industrial 20483

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PAN AMERICAN Airways, 21/25 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2311 Lagos. Tel: 26191/4.

ALUMINIUMWARE MANUFACTURERS

TOWER Aluminium (Nigeria) Limited, 0th Akran Avenue, Industrial Estate, (P. O. Box 9) Ikola. Tel: 33088 and 33562.

ARCHITECTS

BECKER & PAAP, 7 Obanta Road Apapa Tel 55407

GROUP Architects Nigeria, P. O. Box 232 Surulere Lagos.

R. RAJENDRAM & Associates, Jaha Moh
Building 149/153 Broad Street, P. O. Box
1889, Lagos. Tel: 22105.

STANLEY Consultants Limited 4/6, Oil Mill
Street, P. O. Box 2258, Lagos, Tel: 22218.
13781.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

NIGERIAN Explosives & Plastics Limited,
Off-Afaisola P. O. Box 149, Mushin Tel:
13666 — Branch Office: 38 Owerri Road,
P. O. Box 419, Port-Harcourt, Tel: 21848

ASBESTOS SHEETING

ASBESTOS Cement Products Nigeria Limited,
Off Akran Avenue, Industrial Estate, Private
Mail Bag 1032 Ikeja, Tel: 33078, 33079.
Telex: 243. Branches: Kaduna and Benin.

ARTIST MATERIALS

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Lagos, Ibadan, Port
Harcourt Kaduna Zaria Benin, Warri.

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Occidentale 94 Broad Street, Lagos, Tele.
phone: 23347 Branches: Apapa, 4 Creek
Road, Telephone 55626, Kano, Hadella Road
Telephone 2664, Port Harcourt: 7 Station
Road Telephone 351.

BANQUE de L'Afrique Occidentale: Authorised
capital 10,525,900 francs Paid up capital
10,525,900 Fr Head Office: 9 Avenue de
Messine, Paris, Local Head Office: 30 Hadella
Road Kano, Branches at: Apapa and Lagos.

BARCLAYS Bank D.C.O. Head Office for Nige-
ria 40 Marina Lagos — 80 Branches
throughout Nigeria

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Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3,
Nigeria Head Office: 40 Marina Lagos
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Ajeunle, Akure, Apapa, Auch, Awka, Baidoa,
Bauchi, Benin City, Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Calabar,
Ebute Metta, Enugu (3) Funtua, Gombe,
Gusau, Ibadan (4) Ite (3) Ijebu-Ode, Ijora,
Ikeja, Ikorin, Ilorin (2) Jos, Kaduna (3) Kano
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(2) Orlu, Owerri, Port Harcourt (5) Samaru,
Sapele, Shomolu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ughelli,
Uromi, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF WESTERN NIGERIA
LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Co-operative Building, New
Court Road, Ibadan, Branches at Lagos, Yaba,
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Ado-Ekiti and Benin City.

CO-OPERATIVE Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.
Authorised capital £100,000 paid up capital
£26,876 Head Office: Co-operative Building
New Court Road, Ibadan, Branches at: Akure,
Ife, Lagos.

STANDARD Bank of West Africa Ltd. 35
Marina, P.M.B. 2006, Telephone 20731
Lagos Branches: Aba, Abeokuta, Agbor,
Agege, Apapa (3) Benin City (2) Calabar (2)
Enugu, Geradam via Nuru, Gombe, Gusau,
Ibadan (4) Ikare, Ikeja (2) Ikor, Ekona,
Ilesha, Jos (2) Kaduna (3) Kano (2), Kofa,
Kofa Lagos (8), Maiduguri, Mallam Fash
Postal via Funtua, Nguru, Ogbomoso, Onitsha
(3) Oron, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt
(6) Potiskum, Samaru, Sapele (2) Shagamu,
Sokoto, Ughelli, Umuahia, Uyo, Warri, Zaria.

STANDARD Bank of West Africa Ltd. 35
Marina, P.M.B. 2006, Telephone 20731,
Lagos

UNITED Bank for Africa Limited: Authorised
capital £2,000,000 fully paid up Head
Offices: 47 Marina, Lagos, Branches at:
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Harcourt

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Street, Ibadan, Idemagbo: 53 Idemagbo
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MOLETE: SW8/1137, Ijebu Iye-Pasa, Ibadan
ZARIA, Kaduna Road (P. O. Box 443) Zaria.

BATTERY CHARGERS

HUGHES, King (Nigeria) Limited, 384 Apapa
Road, P. O. Box 62, Apapa, Telephone:
42431, 42432, 46717.

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lic Mission Street, P. O. Box 2162 Lagos
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RENOW Chemists. New Court Road, Ibadan. Phone 21208.

CHEMICAL AND INDUS.

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COLLECTOR

JASAMOS & Company. 80 Bual Street, P. O. Box 310. Moshin Rents and Debts Collector.

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UTC Technical Division. Wharf Road, P.M.B. 1010, Apapa. Telephone 55051, 55052. Branches: Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Abuja, Enugu, Jos, Kano, Kaduna and Benin City.

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PATTERSON Zochonis & Co Limited, Technical Department and General Merchandise, 160, 162 Broad Street, Lagos, Telephone 26621

UNION Trading Company Limited, Department Stores, Lagos 139, Broad Street, Tel. 26511, Adapa, Kolo Abayomi Street Tel 55437

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HOLMAN Brothers (Nigeria) Limited, 26, Burma Road, P. O. Box 81, Adapa Telephone: 45007/8 Branches: Port Harcourt and Kaduna.

UTC Technical Division, Wharf Road, Private Mail Bag 1010, Adapa Telephone: 55001, 55052, Branches: Ibadan Port Harcourt, Abe, Onitsha, Enugu, Jos, Kano, Kaduna and Benin

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MACHINERY & Electrical Equipment Division of UAC (Technical) Limited, Taylor Road, Iddo, Private Mail Bag 1015, Ebute Metta, Lagos Telephone: 43310, Branches: Ibadan, Kaduna Warri Port Harcourt

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ASBESTOS Cement Products Nigeria Limited, Obi Akran Avenue, Industrial Estate, Private Mail Bag 1032, Ibeja, Telephone 33078, 33079 Telex: 243, Branches: Kaduna and Benin

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ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Lagos Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Zaria, Benin, Warri

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NIGERIAN Dredging & General Works Limited, A. Bauchi Road, Private Mail Bag 1020, Adapa, Tel. 55045 and 55046 Telex 382.

HARBORWORK LAGOS Branch at: Warri Sapele Road, P. O. Box 161, Warri Tel: 401. WESTMINSTER Dredging (W.A.) Limited, P. O. Box 1518, Lagos

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OGAGA Stores, Department of Dressmaking 8 Ikorodu Road, Mushin, Lagos State Contact: Mrs A. Ogaga, London-Trained Dressmaker (Specialist)

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HOLMAN Brothers (Nigeria) Limited, 26, Burma Road, P. O. Box 81, Adapa Telephone: 45007/8 Branches: Port Harcourt and Kaduna

TRACTOR & Equipment (Division of UAC Technical) Limited, Taylor Road, Iddo Lagos Phone: 43310 and at Kaduna and Port Harcourt

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Phone: 44248

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BATA Nigeria (Sales) Limited 81/87 Broad Street, Lagos. P. O. Box 548, Lagos. Tel 20459, 26306, Ikeja 33057. Cable: 'BATA-SHOE' LAGOS. Telex: 278 LAGOS.

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MOTOR ENGINEERS

NIGERIAN Technical Company Limited Head Office: 11 Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 356, Apapa, Tel: 45131 Branch Office: 50 Creek Road P. O. Box 50 Apapa Tel: 46881

S.C.O.A. Motors 237/241 Ibbescre Road, Lagos, Telephone: 23627.

MOTOR SPARE PARTS

ALLEN & Elliott (Nigeria) Limited 26 Cathedral Mission Street, P. O. Box 2162, Lagos Telephone: 25115.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICES

HASHIMS Transport 31 Warehouse Road Apapa — Lagos. Phone: 55378

OVERLAND Transport Limited, Apapa Road, Iyanmu — Lagos P. O. Box 3364, Phone: 56401; 43121

OFFICE AND HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE

COSTAIN (West Africa) Limited, Furniture Department, 174 Western Avenue, P. O. Box 88 Lagos Telephone: 43474.

FURNITURE Company (West Africa) Limited P. O. Box 42, Mushin Western Nigeria, Tel: 33365 & 33395. Cables: Furniture Lagos

THOMAS Furniture Company Limited M 85 Ikorodu Road, Private Mail Bag 511 Ibadan Telephone 24867.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

INTERNATIONAL Business Machines (IB) Nigeria Data Processing equipment, Electric computers, Electric Typewriters, Dictating machines and Service Bureau facilities. Western House P. O. 10 Broad Street, Lagos Phone 20571 — 72.

OFFSET PRINTING MACHINES

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, 6 Labiojo Lane, P. Box 2120 Lagos Telephone: 27358. Also for Addressograph Multigraph Limited

OFFICE SUPPLIES

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Zaria, Benin, Warri

OLADIPO Bookshop, 54 Agbese Motor Road, Babalola, Mushin, Lagos, Nigeria. For new Educational and Technical Books and Stationeries.

OIL PRODUCTS

TEXACO Africa Limited 241 Ibbescre Road P. O. Box 166 Lagos. Tel: 22661 24064 Branches: PMB 1093 Tel: 55031—Apapa P. O. Box 1500 Tel: 21470 Ibadan P. O. Box 567 Tel: 2349 Kano P. O. Box 447 Tel: 2173 Jos P. O. Box 73 Tel: 281 Kaduna P. O. Box 490 Tel: 8000 Port Harcourt P. O. Box 650 Tel: 2203 Enugu P. O. Box 261 Tel: 95 Sapele P. O. Box 74 Tel: 2074 Umuahia PMB 1537 Tel: 30 Onitsha, P. O. Box 291 — Maiduguri, P. Box 105 — Warri.

OXY-ACETYLENE EQUIPMENT

INDUSTRIAL Gases Limited 224 Apapa Road P. O. Box 53 Apapa Telephone: 55041 55042

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING EQUIPMENTS

UTC Technical Division Wharf Road, Private Mail Bag 1010, Apapa Tel: 55051. Branches: Ibadan Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Jos, Kano, Kaduna and Benin.

PAINTS

BRITISH Paints (West Africa) Limited, O Akran Avenue Private Mail Bag 1052 Ibe Telephone No 31521 P. O. Box 298, Kaduna Telephone No 2659 P. O. Box 89, Warri Telephone No 2110 P. O. Box 7 Onitsha Telephone No 2182 P. O. Box 1516, Ibadan Telephone No. 22680

SON Platts (West Africa) Limited, Obafemi Awolowo, Private Mail Bag 1052, Ikeja, Lagos. Phone No. Lagos 31521, P. O. Box 208, Lagos. P. O. Box 7 Oshogbo. P. O. Box 89, Lagos. P. O. Box 1518, Ibadan.

STAINTE (Nigeria) Limited, 24 Commercial Street, Private Mail Bag 1004, Apapa, Lagos. Telegrams 47851. Cables: IMPKEMIX Lagos. Telephone: IMPKEMIX Apapa.

PAPER MERCHANTS

STOUT R. T. (Nigeria) Limited, P. O. Box 2, Lagos. PMB 5177 Ibadan; P. O. Box 31, Lagos. P. O. Box 819, Abeba.

STRESEN & Co (Nigeria) Limited 45, Ward Road, P. O. Box 144, Apapa.

STUBBS TEMPE (West Africa) Limited, 23, Ward Road, P. O. Box 95, Apapa. Telephone: 38326; 35327.

PERFUME

STEWART (Nigeria) Limited, P. O. Box 1, Apapa.

PEST AND INSECT CONTROL

ST. SHELL Company of Nigeria Limited, Chemical Department, 38-39, Marina, Lagos. P. O. Box 2052. Telephone 24681 and 24982. Branches throughout Nigeria. Manufacturers of suppliers of a wide range of suitable pest control chemicals.

ST. AFRICAN Chemical Company Limited, Pest Control Service, 7A, Ilorin Causeway, Lagos. P. O. Box 2806, Lagos. Tel: 53276.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

ST. NIGERIA Limited BP House, 54/56 Broad Street, Lagos. P. O. Box 512. Telephone: 33111. Cables: "BEEPEE" Lagos. Branches at Ibadan; P.M.B. 5158; Kaduna P. O. Box 324; Kano; P. O. Box 636; Jos P. O. Box 220; Port Harcourt P. O. Box 266; Warri; P. O. Box 656; Benin; P. O. Box 406.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS APPLIANCES & EQUIPMENT

ST. SUPERGAS (Nigeria) Limited, 206 Isibosere Road, P.O. Box 2020, Lagos, Tel: 22085, 24586. Branches: Abeokuta, Akure, Calabar, Enugu, Kaduna, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Port Harcourt Warri and Zaria Agents, all over the country.

ST. PETROLEUM Dispensing & Metering Equipment Wayne (West Africa) Limited, 38/40, Burns Road, Apapa. P. O. Box 103. Tel: 35554, 55354, 56750. Telegrams: Waynoll 35554. Branches throughout Nigeria.

PHARMACEUTICAL

ST. HULU and Company Limited, 5-9 Queen's Armaments Road, Adoka Private Mail Bag 1031, Lagos. Phone: 56484; 56485.

ST. BUEL (Nigeria) Limited, 6 Labinto Lane, P. O. Box 1503, Lagos. Telephone: 24308. 1995 Distributors of Ethical Pharmaceutical preparations and proprietary products.

ST. BOOTS Pure Drug Co. (Nigeria) Limited, 7 Market Street, P. O. Box 2144, Lagos. Tel. phone: 21872. Telegrams and Cables: "BOOTS DRUG" Distributors for Boots Pure Drug Co. Limited, England Riker Laboratories.

ST. DRUG House (Nigeria) Limited, 16 Commercial Avenue, P. O. Box 482, Yaba — Lagos. Phone: 43631.

ST. KADEJO Pharmacy, Wholesale & Retail, Prescription Service 1 Kodosho Street, P. O. Box 100, Ikeja, Lagos State.

ST. NIGERIAN Chemical Services Limited, 26 Henry Carr Street, P. O. Box 83 Ikeja. Telephone: 44138/44979.

ST. PFIZER Products Limited, Headquarters, 1 Henry Carr St. PMB 1111 Ikeja. Phone: 33665/33624 Branches: Kaduna 26 Ahmadu Bello Way P. O. Box 186. Phone 2040, Aba: 11/12, Industrial Layout, P.M.B. 1119, Phone 2401/2402.

ST. THE Calabar Pharmacy Limited, Wholesale, Retail & Dispensing Pharmacists, 87 Calabar Road, P. O. Box 8, Phone No. 11, Calabar. For Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilets, Sundries etc.

ST. TUTU Chemists Nigeria's Distributors of Medexport (Moscow U.S.S.R.) Pharmaceuticals, Surgical Dressings and Hospital Equipments, 66 Awege Motor Road, Mushin, Lagos State.

ST. WEST African Drug Company Limited, Branch, 149/153 Broad Street, Lagos. Tel: 2523/25729, Abibu-Oki Shop 20457, Other Branches at Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Benin-City.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

ZACCHS Photo—106 Tekenbeh Street, Lagos. Phone 21725.

PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES & SUPPLIES

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Development House, 6 Labinto Lane P. O. Box 2120 Lagos. Tel. phone 25917 Branches: Kaduna Port Harcourt, Benin, Ibadan, Warri, Zaria.

PIPE/BUILDING PRESSURE

ASBESTOS Cement Products Nigeria Limited, Obafemi Awolowo Avenue, Industrial Estate, Private Mail Bag 1032, Ikeja. Telephone: 33078, 33079. Telex: 243 Branches: Kaduna & Benin.

PLAN AND DOCUMENT COPYING SERVICE

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Zaria, Benin, Warri.

PLANT HIRE

HOLMAN Brothers (Nigeria) Limited, 26, Burns Road, P. O. Box 81, Apapa. Telephone: 35007/8. Branches: Port Harcourt and Kaduna.

PLANT Sales and Hire (Nigeria) Limited, 11, Burns Road P. O. Box 15, Apapa. Telephone: 55443, 56125. Branches: Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Benin and Onitsha.

RADIO & TELEPHONES

Radio Limited, 4 Commercial Road,
P. O. Box 349, Telephone: 45322 and

REFRIGERATION

A Refrigeration and Airconditioning Ser-
vice Office, Flat 6 No 3 Ajayi-Cre-
nshaw Avenue, Obanikoro, Mile 7, Ikorodu
Yaba Branch: 12 Ogbomudua Street,
Lagos City for all installation maintenance
and service and all domestic equipments.

**ROAD BUILDING
CONTRACTORS**

ROAD BUILDING & General Works Limited,
Plot 1029, Apapa Tel. 55045
Telex 362 HARDORWORK Lagos
Plot 1029, Apapa Tel. 55045
Plot 1029, Apapa Tel. 55045

ROPES CORDAGE & TWINE

ROPES CORDAGE & TWINE
Nigerian Ropes Limited, 22, Creek Road
P. O. Box 115, Telephone 56393.

SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES

SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES
Scientific Supplies Limited, Head
Office: 243 Iddo-Ilorin Causeway P. O. Box
100, Lagos, Nigeria, Telephone 55975-
5, NAAFCO Lagos, Telegrams: Naafco

BLASTING SHOT-HOLE CASING

BLASTING SHOT-HOLE CASING
Explosives & Plastics Co. Limited
Alaridola P. O. Box 149, Mushin, Tel.
519, Branch Office: 38, Owerri Road P. O.
Box 419, Port Harcourt Tel. 21549, Importers
of Shot-Hole Casing & Accessories.

SEWING THREAD

SEWING THREAD
Nigerian Agency of Nigeria Limited, 33
Coke Road, Apapa, Lagos

SHIPPING

SHIPPING
Nigerian Limited, (SOCOPAO) 38,
Coke Road, Apapa, Shipping Warehouse,
Canning and Forwarding Agents all over
Africa Ports Phone 56276-9 Telex
244

LAND West Africa Line N.V. 65, Adenli,
Plot 1029, Apapa Tel. 55045
Tel. 24167; 27022

SHIP (Nigeria) Limited, Head Office 38
Coke Road, Apapa, PMB 2269 Lagos,
Telex 56276-9, Branches at Port Harcourt
and Sapele Tele. Address: "SCANSHIP"
Plot 1029, Apapa Tel. 55045
Agents for Shipping Lines to
from North Continent, Baltic Ports, Medi-
terranean Ports

**SHIPPING AND FORWARD-
ING AGENTS**

PALM Line Agencies of Nigeria Limited P. O.
Box 531, Lagos Telephone 56021, P. O. Box
44, Port Harcourt, Telephone 8019, PMB 4021
Sapele Telephone 149 P. O. Box 17 Calabar
Telephone 134, P. O. Box 419 Warri Telephone
27 P. O. Box 61, Abonnema Telephone 10.

SIGNWRITERS

AFROMEDIA (Nigeria) Limited 17B Creek
Road Apapa (P. O. Box 2377) Lagos, Tele-
phone 56517, Outdoor Advertising, Silk Screen
Printing and Signwriting.

SOLVENTS

THE Shell Company of Nigeria Limited, Che-
micals Department 38-39, Marina, Lagos,
PMB 2052 Telephone 24681 and 24982,
Branches throughout Nigeria Suppliers of
Hydrocarbon Solvents Chemical Solvents
Glycol Ethers and their esters Alcohols, Ke-
tones, Xylene, Toluene.

SPORTS GOODS

H. BHANDARI & Co., 34 Docemo Street
P. O. Box 2232, Lagos, Telephone 22850

STABILIZATION PLANT

BLACKWOOD Hodge (Nigeria) Limited, Euclid
Works P. O. Box 109, Apapa Telephone
56471 and 56472, Also at Kaduna and Port
Harcourt.

STEEL STOCKISTS

NIGERIAN Commercial & Industrial Enter-
prises Limited, Plot G Block 2, Ilupeju In-
dustrial Estate, Mushin P. O. Box 837 Lagos
Telephone 43174 and 43997.

STEEL WELDING

INDUSTRIAL Gases Limited, 224, Apapa Road
P. O. Box 53, Apapa Telephone 55041 -
55042.

SURVEYORS

FOX & Company (Chartered Surveyors) 8/10
Broad Street (Western House), Lagos Phone
27191 27192.

SURVEYING EQUIPMENTS

ATLAS Nigeria Limited, Development House,
6 Lab-njo Lane, P. O. Box 2120 Lagos, Tele-
phone 25917 Branches: Kaduna, Port Harcourt
Benin, Ibadan, Warri, Zaria.

TAILORING

OLOWOSHOKE Tailoring Service 10 Aje Street
Yaba, Lagos Phone 43291 Branch: 27 Oia-
shola-keju Street, Ikeja, Surulere

**TARPAULIN & CANVAS
MANUFACTURERS**

WESTERN Nigeria Tarpaulin Industry Limited,
Magazine Road P. O. Box 576 Ibadan,
Manufacturers of First Quality Tarpaulines,
Produce Mats Top and Sides minmake Covers
Tents, Land Rover/Jep Pe-scoot Woods Camp
Equipment Kit Bins and anything made of
canvas. Phone: 22803

TARPAULIN Industries (W.A.) Limited, 8
Burma Road Apapa, PMB 2227, Lagos
Telephone 55730 Manufacturers of Tarpaulins,
Lorry covers tents and a wide range canvas
Goods including coloured canvas awnings.

TELECOMMUNICATION

ITT NIGERIA Limited, 4 Commercial Road
Apapa, P. O. Box 349 Telephone 45322 and
41224

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

G.E.C. (Telecommunications) Nigeria Limited,
26 Creek Road, Apapa P. O. Box 2213,
Lagos Telephone: 56408.

TEXTILES

NIGERIAN Textiles Mills Limited, Industrial
Estate PMB 1051, Ikeja, Telephone 33392
33593.

WEST African Thread Co Limited, 17 Burma
Road, Apapa Telephone: 56076.

TIMBER EXPORTERS

NIGERIAN Hardwood Co. (Nigeria) Limited
P. O. Box 44 Sapelo

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

KWARA Tobacco Company Limited Factory:
P. O. Box 106, Ilorin Telephone Ilorin: 2294
Lagos Office — P. O. Box 524, Lagos Tele-
phone — Lagos 26491

TOILETRIES

A. J. SEWARD (Nigeria) Limited, P. O. Box
182 Apapa.

LEVER Brothers (Nigeria) Limited 15 Dock-
yard Road P. O. Box 15, Apapa Telephone:
55041.

TOILET SOAPS

A. J. SEWARD (Nigeria) Limited, P. O.
182 Apapa

TYRE MANUFACTURERS

LAGOS Sales Depot, Dunlop Nigerian In-
dustries (Sales) Limited Plot 5c Ilorin Estate
P. O. Box 306 Apapa Telephone: 562
53036.

HEAD OFFICE

DUNLOP Nigerian Industries Limited, C
Akran Avenue Private Mail Bag, 10
Ikeja

TYRES AND TUBES

G. B. OLLIVANT (Nigeria) Limited 182/1
Broad Street, P. O. Box 144, Lagos Tel
Phone 26841

**TYRES AND TUBES FOR
TRUCKS AND CARS**

MATZEN & Timm (Nigeria) Limited 2
Burma Road P. O. Box 333 Apapa Tel
phone 55591 and 53050.

WATCHES

THE Watchmakers of Switzerland, Informatic
Centre P. O. Box 958 Tel: No 24136,
44330. Technical Centre, P. O.
Tel: No 46121/31 Ext And 44330, Box 47

**WATER FILTER AND
PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT**

ATLAS Nigeria Limited Development House
6 Labinto Lane P. O. Box 2120 Lagos
Telephone: 25917. Branches Kaduna, Port
Harcourt, Benin, Ibadan, Warri Zaria

**WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY**

MACHINERY & Electrical Equipment Division
of UAC (Technical) Limited Private Mail
Bag 1015, Ebute-Metta Lagos Tel: 43310
Branches: Ibadan, Kaduna, Warri Port Har-
court.

ZIP FASTENERS

THE Central Agency of Nigeria Limited 33
Warehouse Road, Apapa, Lagos

CABLE SERVICES

The following are some of the overseas cable facilities which are operated by Director of Posts and Telegraphs Division and Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited.

TELEGRAMS										
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH										
Ordinary		grams (GLT)			grams (LT)			Each extra word or GLT		
Rate per word		Charges for 10 words			Charges for 22 words LT					
s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Ghana (Accra)	1	2	5	10	12	10			7	
Ghana (Other Offices)	1	4	6	8	14	8			8	
U.K. and other countries in Commonwealth Scheme	1	10	9	2	20	2			11	
(FOREIGN COUNTRIES)					Ordinary	Minimum LT	LT per additional word			
					s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Algeria	3	3	35	9	1	7
Belgium	3	2	34	10	1	7½
Brazil	5	1	55	11	2	6½
Bulgaria	3	6	38	6	1	9
Cameroon	2	0	22	0	1	0
Chad	2	0	22	0	1	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	2	6	27	6	1	3
Czechoslovakia	3	6	38	6	1	9
Dahomey	1	7	17	5	0	9½
Denmark	3	3	35	9	1	7½
Ethiopia	3	6	55	11	2	6½
France	3	1	33	11	1	6½
Germany	3	3	35	9	1	7½
Guinea	2	9	30	3	1	4½
Holland	2	2	23	10	1	1
Israel	2	2	23	10	1	1
Italy	3	3	35	9	1	7½
Ivory Coast	1	9	28	5	1	3½
Japan	7	5	81	7	3	8½
Liberia	2	—	30	3	1	4½
Niger	3	3	35	9	1	7½
Norway	3	5	37	7	1	8½
Poland	3	6	38	6	1	9
Saudi Arabia Djeddah	5	7	61	5	2	9½
Saudi Arabia Other Offices	5	10	64	2	2	11
Senegal	3	3	35	9	1	7½
Somali Republic	5	4	58	8	2	8
Sudan	3	0	55	11	2	6½
Switzerland	3	2	34	10	1	7
Togo	1	10	20	2	0	11
United Arab Republic	4	6	52	3	2	4½
United States of America	2	2	23	10	1	0
U.S.S.R.	4	0	44	0	2	1

**FOR
RELIABLE
AND
SOLID CONSTRUCTION
BUILD WITH**



CEMENT

ADDRESS:

CALABAR CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. BOX 219, CALABAR.

PHONE: 306, 330 CALABAR

CABLE: CALCEMCO

TELEX RATES

DESTINATION	Minimum charge/ per 3 minutes	DESTINATION	Minimum charge/ per 3 minutes
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aden	4 6 0	Ivory Coast	1 8 0
Algeria	4 6 0	Japan	4 6 0
Argentina	4 6 0	Lebanon	4 6 0
Australia	3 4 6	Luxemburg	3 4 6
Austria	3 4 6	Malasia	5 7 0
Belgium	3 4 6	Malta	3 4 6
Brazil	4 6 0	Mexico	5 7 0
Canada	4 6 0	Morocco	4 6 0
Ceylon	3 15 0	Netherlands	3 4 6
Denmark	3 4 6	Newzealand	4 6 0
Eire	3 0 0	Norway	3 4 6
Ethiopia	4 6 0	Peru	4 6 0
Finland	3 4 6	Portugal	3 4 6
France	3 4 6	Puerto Rico	5 7 0
Faroe Islands	3 4 6	Poland	3 4 6
Germany (East & West)	3 4 6	Rhodesia	4 6 0
Ghana	2 5 0	Sierra Leone	4 6 0
Holland	3 4 6	South Africa	4 6 0
Hongkong	5 7 0	Spain	3 4 6
Honolulu	5 7 0	Sudan	4 6 0
Hungary	3 4 6	Sweden	3 4 6
Iceland	3 4 6	Switzerland	3 4 6
India	3 15 0	United Kingdom	3 0 0
Iran	4 6 0	U.S.A.	4 6 0
Ireland	3 0 0	U.S.S.R.	3 4 6
Israel	4 6 0	Yugoslavia	3 4 6
Italy	3 4 6		

Hours of service with particular destination and other information supplied on request. A *Port Charge* is levied if the called party is not available to take the call when it is ready for connection.

/Each additional minute at one-third of above rates.

RADIO TELEPHONE RATES

DESTINATION	Minimum Charge/ per 3 minutes	DESTINATION	Minimum Charge/ per 3 minutes
Aden	3 15 0	Jamaica	3 15 0
Algeria	4 10 0	Japan	3 15 0
Argentina	3 15 0	Kenya	2 5 0
Australia	3 15 0	Lebanon	4 10 0
Austria	3 12 0	Leeward Island	3 15 0
Bahamas	3 15 0	Luxembourg	3 6 0
Bahrain	3 15 0	Malasia	3 15 0
Barbados	3 15 0	Malta	3 15 0
Belgium	3 6 0	Mexico	3 15 0
Brazil	3 15 0	Morocco	4 10 0
Canada	3 15 0	Newfoundland	3 15 0
Congo Rep. (Leo.)	2 5 0	Norway	3 15 0
Cyprus	3 15 0	Poland	3 15 0
Czechoslovakia	3 12 0	Portugal	4 9 6
Denmark	3 12 0	Rhodesia	3 15 0
Eire	3 0 0	Sahara	4 10 0
Ethiopia	2 9 0	Sierra Leone	1 17 6
Egypt	2 9 0	Singapore	3 15 0
Faroe Islands	3 12 0	South Africa	3 15 0
Finland	3 15 0	Spain	3 15 0
France	3 6 0	Sudan	3 15 0
Gambia	1 17 6	Sweden	3 15 0
British Guiana	3 15 0	Switzerland	3 0 0
Germany	3 12 0	Tanzania	2 5 0
Gibraltar	3 15 0	Tangier	4 10 0
Greece	4 7 0	Trinidad	3 15 0
Ghana	1 2 6	Tunisia	4 10 0
Guinea Republic	2 2 0	Uganda	2 5 0
Hawaii	3 15 0	United Kingdom	3 0 0
Holland	3 6 0	U.S.A.	3 15 0
Hongkong	3 15 0	U.S.S.R.	4 8 6
Hungary	3 15 0	Windward Islands	3 15 0
India	3 15 0	Yugoslavia	3 8 0
Israel	3 15 0	Ships at sea via Lagos Radio	
Italy	3 15 0	—V.H.F.	0 9 0
Iceland	3 15 0	Short Range	13 9
Ivory Coast	1 15 0	Long Range	1 3 0
		Liberia	

Hours of service with particular destinations and other information supplied on request.

A Report Charge is levied if the called party is not available to take the call when it is ready for connection.

/Each additional minute at one-third of above rates.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAM CHARGES

The rate for Abbreviated Telegraphic Address is £3 per calendar year or part thereof

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES

Day Telegrams	...	...	...	...	12 words for 2s (minimum) and 2d. for each word in excess of 12.
Night Telegrams	...	...	...	...	12 words for 4s (minimum) and 4d. for each word in excess of 12.
Supplementary Fee for Sundays and Public Holidays	...	...	...	...	6d per Telegram
Abbreviated Telegrams (ILT)	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. for each standard message.
Day Telegrams (Ordinary Rate)	...	...	...	...	50 words for 4s. (minimum) and 2s. for each group of 25 words in excess of 50.
Night Telegrams (Urgent Rate)	...	...	...	...	50 words for 4s. (minimum) and 2s. for each group of 25 words in excess of 50.
Telegram outside Free Delivery Area	...	...	...	...	1s for first three miles (minimum) and 4d. for each additional mile or part thereof.
Multiple Address Telegrams	...	...	...	...	Ordinary charge plus 1s. per copy.

TELEPHONE CHARGES

TELEPHONE INSTALLATION CHARGES (A single payment charged when the telephone is first installed)

Direct Exchange Line	£2
Internal Extension	£1
External Extension	£2

LOCAL CALL CHARGES

All Local Calls from a subscriber's own telephone	...	...	...	3d
All local calls from Public Call Office	...	...	...	4d

RENTAL CHARGES

	Rate Per Quarter	£	s	d
Residue Line Rate	...	4	0	0
Direct Exchange Line
Each subsequent auxiliary exchange line to Private Branch Exchange	...	3	0	0
Public Telephone	...	2	10	0
Shared Service Line Rate (2 Party)	...	2	10	0
Each Telephone Connection
Extension Lines—Internal
Manual Private Branch Exchange	...	1	0	0
Automatic Private Branch Exchange	...	2	0	0
Internal Telephone without switch	...	0	10	0
Internal Telephone with switch	...	1	0	0
Extension Lines—External
In addition to Internal Extension charges not exceeding 220 yards	...	1	5	0

Each additional furlong or part thereof of line	...	...	...	0	10	0
Long Subscriber's Line	...	...	...	...	...	...
Each furlong of line or part thereof beyond a radius of three miles from the exchange	...	...	...	0	10	0

MOVABLE CHARGES	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replacement charged when the apparatus is moved to another place or position.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changing telephone in the same room	...	...	...	0	15	0
Changing telephone to another room in the same building	...	...	...	0	10	0
Changing telephone to another room in the same compound or curtilage	...	...	...	2	0	0
Changing telephone to new site outside of compound or curtilage	...	...	...	3	0	0
Manual Private Branch Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...

Switchboard	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actual Cost of Material and labour	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRUNK CALL CHARGES

Radial Distance between Terminal Charging Points	Cost of a 3 min. call (minimum Charge)	Cost of each additional min. above 3 minutes	Period of time which registers one 3d unit (applies to motorated trunk calls only)
miles	s	d	s
0—10	0	0	—
		(untimed)	
10—20	0	9	0 3
20—40	1	6	0 6
40—80	3	0	1 6
80—160	5	0	1 8
160—320	7	6	2 6
Over 320 miles	10	0	3 4

From 6.00 p.m. to 7 a.m. one half the above rates will be charged for calls over 10 miles

SPECIAL SERVICE CHARGES

SERVICE

	Proposed Rate	Double Ordinary Charge
Alarm Calls	s d	
Urgent Calls (Trunk Calls only)	0 6	
Fixed Times Calls (Trunk Calls only)	1 0	
Sent for Calls	2 0	
Time information	0 3	
Personal Call (Trunk Calls only)	...	...

Cost of one min. excess time at appropriate Trunk Rate
Cost of the gram only
5 per cent surcharge of the charge for trunk calls

Detailed Telephone Accounts

SCHEDULE OF INTRA-AFRICAN SERVICES FOR ALL CLASSES OF TELEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEPHONES

(All Times Local)

Circuits	Date of Opening	Hours of Working		Telegram Rates	R/phone Rates
		Weekdays	Sundays/Holidays		
1. Nigeria/Ivory Coast	Telegraph 18/9/64	0090—1300	1100—1300	2/7d per ordinary word	Per unit Each of 3 Additional Minutes min. £ s d £ s d 1 15 0 - 11 8
	Phone 2/9/64	1600—1900 1100—1200 1600—1700	1100—1200		
2. Nigeria/Ghana	Telegraph Before 1963	0800—2200	0900—1400	Accra 1/2d p.o.w. Other Offices 1/4d	1 2 6 - 7 6
	Phone Before 1963	0900—1800	No Service		
3. Nigeria/Ethiopia	Telegraph 12/10/65	0600—0700 1630—1730 1500—1600	0600—0700 1630—1730	5/1d per ordinary word	2 9 0 0 16 4
	Phone 12/10/65				
4. Nigeria/Gambia	Phone Before 1963	0900—0930	No Service		1 17 6 0 12 6
5. Nigeria/U.A.R.	Telegraph 16/1/65	1230—1330	1230—1330	4/9d per ordinary word	2 9 0 0 16 4
	Phone 31/12/64	1230—1330	1230—1330	(Egyptian Region)	
6. Nigeria/Guinea	Phone 4/9/64	1200—1300	1300—1400		2 2 0 0 14 0
7. Nigeria/Dahomey	Telegraph Before 1963	0800—2200	1600—1800	1/7d per ordinary word	

8. Nigeria/Spanish Guinea	Telegraph	Before 1963	1000—1030 1800—1830	1000—1030	2/9d per ordinary word	
9. Nigeria/Sierra Leone	Phone	Before 1963	0930—1130 1630—1700	No Service	1/10d per ordinary word	1 17 0 0 12 6
10. Nigeria/Sudan	Telegraph	1/2/65	0900—1000 2000—2100	0900—1000 2000—2100	5/1d per ord. word	
11. Nigeria/Congo Kinshasa	Telegraph	27/2/65	1000—1500	1000—1100	2/6d per ord. word	
	Phone	29/8/64	1000—1100 1400—1500	No Service	"	2 5 0 0 15 0
12. Nigeria/Tanzania Uganda	Telegraph	2/10/64	1100—1145 1400—1500 1115—1315	1100—1145 1400—1500 No Service	1/10d p.o.w.	2 5 0 0 15 0
13. Nigeria/Congo(Braz)	Phone	15/2/65	1000—1100	No Service		3 18 0 1 16 0
14. Nigeria/Niger	Phone	25/1/65	1100—1200 1600—1700	1100—1200		1 15 0 0 11 8
15. Nigeria/Senegal	Phone	13/8/65	1000—1100	No Service		2 5 0 0 15 0
16. Nigeria/Liberia	Telegraph	18/10/65	1300—1900	1300—1400	2/9d per ord. word	2 3 0 0 14 4
	Phone	9/4/66	1300—1500			

To avoid delay customers are requested to file their telegrams as near as possible to the schedule times quoted above. Telegrams handed in after these scheduled times will be forwarded by other routes.



**FAST REGULAR
CARGO VESSELS
FROM NIGERIA
TO ALL THE
CONTINENTS**



**NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE
21, WHARF ROAD APAPA, LAGOS.**

POSTAL RATES AND CHARGES

Class of Postal Matter	Internal	Member-countries of the O.A.U.	Other Countries
Letters	4d. for the first oz. and 2d. for each additional oz. or part thereof.	6d. for the first oz. and 4d. for each additional oz. or part thereof.	9d. for the first oz. and 6d. for each additional oz. or part thereof.
Postcards	3d. each	4d. each	6d. each
Aerogrammes (Air Letter Forms)	4d. each	6d. each	9d. each
Printed Papers	2d. for the first 2 oz. and 1d. for each additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	4d. for the first 2 oz. and 2d. for each additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	4d. for the first 2 oz. and 2d. for each additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Registration Letters	1s.	1s.	1s.
Parcels	1s.	No service	No service
Parcels Not over 2 lb. Not over 4 lb. Not over 7 lb. Not over 11 lb. Not over 15 lb. Not over 22 lb.	2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 0d. 5s. 0d. 6s. 3d. 7s. 6d.	Particulars are obtainable on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency	Particulars are obtainable on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency

Miscellaneous Services	Rates	Commission on Internal Money Orders
Receipt for posting Inland Parcels	2d.	up to £5 1/6 over £5 up to £10 2/3 over £10 up to £20 2/6 over £20 up to £30 3/3 over £30 up to £40 4/- over £40 up to £50 5/-
Internal postal enquiry	6d.	
Customs Clearance fee	Letter packet 1s. per packet Parcels—2s. per parcel	
Retention of overseas parcels	Up to 21 days—Free Between 22 and 30 days—15s. Between 31 and 42 days—20s.	

Airmail Services—Particulars and charges are obtainable on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency.

POSTAL ORDERS

British postal orders are issued and paid in most countries within the British Commonwealth and in certain other countries.

The following Postal Orders are available:

Value of Order	Poundage	Value of Order	Poundage
s d		d s d	d
0 6	...	2½ 11 0	4
1 0	...	2½ 12 0	4
1 6	...	3½ 13 0	4
2 0	...	3½ 14 0	4
2 6	...	3½ 15 0	4
3 0	...	3½ —	—
4 0	...	3½ 17 0	4
5 0	...	3½ 20 0	4
6 0	...	4 21 0	4
7 0	...	4 40 0	...
8 0	...	4 60 0	8
9 0	...	4 80 0	10
10 0	...	4 100 0	1/-

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IT'S WHO YOU KNOW THAT COUNTS

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Merchants — Dealers in all types of commodities: wearing apparels, cosmetics and utensils. Manufacturers' Representatives and Agents.

General Contractors — Building and Road construction; construction and repairs of bridged, tramways etc.

For further enquiries contact:

PITT, WILLS & COMPANY LIMITED

1 BASSEY DUKE STREET, P.O. BOX 45, CALABAR

Telegrams: PITTIMANS, CALABAR

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nigeria's trunk 'A' roads in the form of a grid framework on which the rest of the road system is built. The basic components of this structure are two roads running from the port of Lagos and Port Harcourt to the northern boundary of Nigeria, and east to west roads, two south of the Niger-Benue system and two north of it.

The system links the Federal and State capitals, connects these with other large towns and the ports, and affords communication between Nigeria and the neighbouring territories. Trunk 'B' roads connect provincial or divisional headquarters and other large towns with the trunk 'A' system, with one another, and with ports and points on the railway. In all, there are over 50,000 miles of roads throughout the Federation.

RAILWAYS

Nigeria has an extensive railway system connecting the hinterland with the coast. The system — including the already completed section of the new Bauchi to Bornu extension — comprises over 2,000 route miles of 3' 6" gauge. The railway system is undergoing modernisation, with diesel replacing steam engines.

Railways, which opened up the country long before roads were built and still play a vital part in the development of Nigeria, are a Federal responsibility. They are operated by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, a statutory body with headquarters in Ebute Metta, Lagos.

The system consists of 2,173 miles of track, all of 3ft 6 in. gauge, and rolling stock includes 54 diesel locomotives, and passenger carriages with dining and sleeping facilities.

The main line from Lagos runs north-easterly through Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba (where it crosses the Niger), Minna, (where a branch runs south to Bako), Kaduna, (where it meets the Port Harcourt line), Zaria, (where a branch runs north-west to Kaura Namoda) and Kano, to terminate at Nguru, 843 miles from Lagos.

The main line from Port Harcourt runs north-westerly through Enugu, Makurdi, (where it crosses the Benue river and Kafanchan), where a branch line runs north-east to Jos, and Kaduna on the Lagos-Nguru line.

The branch from the Port Harcourt Line to Jos has been extended through Bauchi and Bornu provinces to Maiduguri some 400 miles to the north-east. The Bornu-Bauchi section 109 miles was opened in 1951, Bauchi-Gombe section 102 miles in 1952 and Gombe-Maiduguri section in 1964.

NOTE: There was considerable interruption of service

vices in 1966 and 1967 owing mainly to staffing difficulties following the withdrawal of Yoruba and Ibo labour from the North. The Jos — Port Harcourt line ceased to operate after October 1966 and railways in the east were "Regionalised" in April 1967.

HARBOURS

The Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), on which the Regional Governments are represented, was established in 1954 and is the statutory body responsible for the control, administration and maintenance of Nigeria's main ports.

LAGOS

(Latitude 6° 27ft north; longitude 3° 24ft east) port is the largest in the country, and it comprises the Apapa and Customs Quays. The port is connected to the open sea by a dredged channel which has a draught of about 28ft. Apapa Quay on the mainland is the main outlet for exports. It is well served by road and is the terminus of the western branch of the rail system. The quays are served by several 5-ton cranes, one 25-ton and one 50-ton floating crane. The port has modern warehouses and up-to-date facilities for handling cargo mechanically, repairing vessels, and for mooring and anchoring ships which are loading or unloading overside. It also has a petroleum tanker terminal, and there are facilities for handling vegetable oil in bulk and for discharging bulk grain. There are 12 deepwater berths, and four new deepwater berths and one berth for handling container cargo only are under construction. In all, there will eventually be 18 deepwater berths. Customs Quay, with transit sheds, is situated on the Island of Lagos.

The Nigerian Ports Authority is an autonomous public corporation created by the "Ports Act (Cap. 155) of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos" and intended to be financially self-supporting.

The Authority commenced operating on 1st April, 1955, at which date it assumed responsibility for certain port and harbour activities previously conducted by eight Departments of the Government of Nigeria. At the same time the Authority was vested with the assets which had formerly been used by the Government in the conduct of these activities.

The Board determines the policy of the Authority, excepting that the Federal Ministry of Transport may after consultation with the Authority, issue to it directives of a general character in relation to matters affecting the public interest, and specific directions for the purpose of remedying particular defects.

From April 1, 1955 until July 1961 the Chairman of the Authority was also the General Manager, but by the Ports (Amendment) Act, 1961 the function of

Chairman was divorced from that of General Manager, and on that date a Nigerian was appointed Chairman for the first time, to replace the retiring Chairman and General Manager. A General Manager was also appointed who is the chief executive officer.

The Authority also has seconded to it a force of the Nigeria Police known as the Nigerian Ports Authority Police Province. This force is responsible for the security of the Authority's Quays and dockyard installations at Lagos and also for the manning of a security launch patrol at Lagos.

The Authority also maintains its own Fire Service which is under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer.

AIR

There are two international airports — Kano in Kano State and Ikeja in Lagos State. Kano is an important staging point in routes serving north, west and southern Africa as well as Europe and America. Lagos is served by international routes to Europe, America West and Equatorial Africa.

Internal services are provided by Nigeria Airways — Nigeria's national airline — which also link Nigeria with other West African countries and with Europe and the United States. There are customs aerodromes at Benin, Calabar, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt, Sokoto, Yola and Zaria. Ten other aerodromes are used for charter flights and a further 22 landing strips are used also by light communications aircraft.

SEA

Passenger and freight services by sea are maintained by the West African Lines Conference and by North European, North American and Far Eastern shipping lines. Among the shipping lines is the Nigeria National Line, owned by the Government of the Federation of Nigeria, and operated by a statutory corporation.

In addition to the overseas shipping there is also plenty of traffic along the coast and on the inland waterways. The coastal area is broken up by a network of tributaries and creeks, particularly in the deltas of the Niger and Cross rivers. Because of this, the thickly populated south has a system of national water ways providing cheap and ready-made communications.

On these inland waterways, canoes, which are the traditional means of transport, have been supplemented in recent years by motor boats. On the main creeks and rivers, passenger and cargo services operate between the principal ports, the craft employed varying from large shallow-draught paddle-steamers to the modern powered barges.

MAIL BOAT SAILINGS

SOUTHBOUND

VOYAGE		150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
LIVERPOOL	Lve. Fri.	Feb. 7	Mar. 21	May 2	June 13	July 25	Sept. 5	Oct. 17	Nov. 28
LAS PALMAS	Arr. Lve. Wed.	Feb. 12	Mar. 26	May 7	June 18	July 30	Sept. 10	Oct. 22	Dec. 3
FREETOWN	Arr. Lve. Sun.	Feb. 16	Mar. 30	May 11	June 22	Aug. 3	Sept. 14	Oct. 26	Dec. 7
MONROVIA	Arr. Lve. Mon.	Feb. 17	Mar. 31	May 12	June 23	Aug. 4	Sept. 15	Oct. 27	Dec. 8
TEMA	Arr. Lve. Wed.	Feb. 19	Apr. 2	May 14	June 25	Aug. 6	Sept. 17	Oct. 29	Dec. 10
LAGOS (Apapa)	Arr. Thurs	Feb. 20	Apr. 3	May 15	June 26	Aug. 7	Sept. 18	Oct. 30	Dec. 11

NORTHBOUND

LAGOS (Apapa)	Lve. Tues.	Feb. 25	Apr. 8	May 20	July 1	Aug. 12	Sept. 23	Nov. 4	Dec. 16
TAKORADI	Arr. Lve. Wed.	Feb. 26	Apr. 9	May 21	July 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 24	Nov. 5	Dec. 17
MONROVIA	Arr. Lve. Fri.	Feb. 28	Apr. 11	May 23	July 4	Aug. 15	Sept. 26	Nov. 7	Dec. 19
FREETOWN	Arr. Lve. Sat.	Mar. 1	Apr. 12	May 24	July 5	Aug. 16	Sept. 27	Nov. 8	Dec. 20
LAS PALMAS	Arr. Lve. Wed.	Mar. 5	Apr. 16	May 28	July 9	Aug. 20	Oct. 1	Nov. 12	Dec. 24
LIVERPOOL	Arr. Mon.	Mar. 10	Apr. 21	June 3	July 14	Aug. 25	Oct. 6	Nov. 17	Dec. 29

LIST OF SHIPPING COMPANIES AND AGENTS SERVING NIGERIAN PORTS

SHIPPING COMPANY

COMIN
 African Continent Line
 American West Africa Line Inc.
 Ankline Ltd.
 Black Star Line
 Bargeurs Reunis
 Broce Line
 Bonatti
 Jant & Company
 Belmas Vieljeux
 Delta Line
 Elder Dempster Line
 Fabre & Fraissinet Line
 Farrell Line
 Gold Star Line
 Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.
 General Steam Navigation Co.
 Gulf West Africa Line
 Holland West Africa Line
 Boegh Line (Nig.) Ltd.
 Bansea Africa Dienst
 Kawasari Kishen Kaisha
 Lloyd Triestino Line
 Monrovia Navigation Co. Inc.
 Mitsui Line
 Maersk Line
 Nautilus Line (Keller Shipping)
 Nigerian National Line Ltd.
 Nigeria Shipping Co.
 Nigerian Transport & Trading Co.
 Ltd.
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O.S.K.)
 Palm Line
 Polish Line
 Royal Inter Ocean Lines
 Societe Navale De L'Quest
 Societe Navale Import Export
 (From Dakar only)
 Seaford Shipping Line
 Seven Stars Africa Line
 Scindia Steamship
 Navigation Company
 Scandinavian West Africa Line
 Union West Africa Line
 Woermann Line
 (Deutsche Africa Lineen)
 Zim West Africa Line

AGENTS

African Overseas Agencies Ltd.
 Scandinavian Shipping Agencies
 Ltd.
 Selves
 Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd.
 Lagos & Niger Shipping Agen-
 cies Ltd.
 French West Africa Line
 Scandinavian Shipping Agencies
 Ltd.
 UMARCO
 Scandinavian Shipping Agencies
 Palm Line Agencies.
 UMARCO.
 Selves
 French West Africa Line
 UMARCO
 Lagos & Niger Shipping Agen-
 cies
 John Holt & Co. (L'pool) Ltd.
 Lagos.
 UMARCO
 Nigerian National Line
 Selves
 John Holt (L'pool) Ltd.
 West African Shipping Agency
 Palm Line Agencies Ltd.
 Palm Line Agencies Ltd.
 Selves
 Palm Line Agencies Ltd.
 John Holt & Co. (L'pool) Ltd.
 French West Africa Line
 Selves
 Palm Line Agencies Ltd.
 Selves
 Scandinavian Shipping Agencies
 Holland West Africa Line
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 Lagos & Niger Shipping Agen-
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VEHICLE REGISTRATION MARKS

The 52 licensing centres in Nigeria and their respective registration letters are:-

Lagos	...	...	...	...	L, A, G, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LJ, LK, LAI, LN, LO.
Northern States					
Adamawa Province	...	...	...	...	Y, AD
Buchi Province	...	...	...	...	BH, BN
Benué Province	...	...	...	...	MK, BE
Bornu Province	...	...	...	...	BA
Central Division	...	...	...	...	IH
Corn Province	...	...	...	...	R, IL
Kabba Province	...	...	...	...	KL
Kaduna Capital Territory	...	...	...	...	KA, KAB, KAC
Kano Province...	...	...	...	...	K, KB, KC
Katsina Province	...	...	...	...	KT
Niger Province	...	...	...	...	N
Plateau Province	...	...	...	...	BY, BYA, PL
Sardauna Province	...	...	...	...	MU, SA
Sokoto Province	...	...	...	...	S, SO
Zaria Province	...	...	...	...	Z, ZA
Eastern States					
Aba	...	...	...	...	OW, EA, EW
Abakaliki	...	...	...	...	EB
Calabar	...	...	...	...	CA, EC
Enugu	...	...	...	...	E, EE, EEA
Ikor Ekpené	...	...	...	...	ET
Oauisha	...	...	...	...	ON, EO
Owerri District Council	...	...	...	...	EW
Port Harcourt	...	...	...	...	PH, EP, EPA
Umuahia-Ihekú District Council	...	...	...	...	EU
Uyo District Council	...	...	...	...	EY
Western States					
Abeokuta Divisional Council	...	...	...	...	AB, WL
Akure Divisional Council	...	...	...	...	WM
Eghado Divisional Council	...	...	...	...	WG
Ekiti Divisional Council	...	...	...	...	WP
Ibadan District Council	...	...	...	...	OO, OOA, WA, WAA, WAB, WAC, WAD, WAE, WAF, WAG, WAH, WAJ, WAK, WAL, WAM, WAN, WAO, WAP, WAO, WAR, WAS, WAT, WAU, WAV, WAW, WAX, WAY, WAZ

Ife Divisional Council	...	...	WF
Ijebu Divisional Council	...	...	J, WJ
Ijesha Divisional Council	...	...	WL
Ikeja District Council	...	...	IK, WK
Iwo District Council ...	...	...	WZ
Ogbomosho District Council	...	...	WH
Ondo Divisional Council	...	...	D, WD
Oshogbo District Council	...	...	WC
Owo Divisional Council	...	...	WQ
Oyo Divisional Council	...	...	WY
Remo Divisional Council	...	...	WR
Akoko Divisional Council	...	...	WN

Mid-Western Region

Asaba Divisional Council	...	...	WV
Benin Divisional Council	...	...	B, WB, MB
Elsako District Council	...	...	WT
Ika District Council ...	...	...	WX
Sapele District Council	WS
Uromi Uzea Divisional Council	WU
Warri District Council	WW



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RATES OF LICENCES

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCE FEES

Type of Vehicle	Net weight cwt.	Licence expiring twelve months from first day of the month of issue	Licence expiring three months from the first day of the months of issue
Motor cycle (with or without side car)	0 - 12	£ 3 s. 0 d.	£ - s. 18 d.
Motor vehicle other than Commercial vehicle, etc.	0 - 12	6 17 6	2 2 0
	12 - 17	12 7 0	3 15 0
	17 - 22	18 18 0	5 14 0
	22 - 27	26 5 0	7 18 0
	27 - 32	34 8 0	10 7 0
	32 & over	44 4 0	13 6 0
Commercial vehicles other than hackney carriage	0 - 30	25 0 0	7 10 0
	30 - 40	31 5 0	9 8 0
	40 - 50	37 10 0	11 5 0
	50 - 60	45 10 0	13 13 0
	60 - 70	52 0 0	15 12 0
	70 - 80	58 10 0	17 11 0
	80 - 90	70 0 0	21 0 0
	90 - 100	77 0 0	23 2 0
	100 - 120	84 0 0	25 4 0
	120 - 140	90 0 0	27 0 0
	140 - 160	96 0 0	28 16 0
	160 - 180	140 0 0	31 4 4
	180 - 200	110 10 0	33 3 0
	200 & over	117 0 0	35 2 0
Trucks	0 - 10	2 10 0	0 15 0
	10 - 20	4 7 6	1 7 0
	20 - 30	6 5 0	1 18 0
	30 - 40	9 7 6	2 17 0
	40 - 50	12 10 0	3 15 0
	50 - 60	16 15 0	4 18 0
	60 - 70	19 10 0	5 17 0
	70 - 80	22 15 0	6 17 0
	80 - 90	28 0 0	8 8 0
	90 - 100	35 0 0	10 10 0
	100 - 120	42 0 0	12 12 0
	120 - 140	45 0 0	13 10 0
	140 - 160	48 0 0	14 8 0
	160 - 180	67 10 0	20 5 0
	180 - 200	72 0 0	21 12 0
	200 & over	76 10 0	22 19 0
Hackney carriage and stage coaches licensed to carry not more than 5 persons (including the driver)	—	10 0 0	3 0 0
More than 5 persons and up to 15 (including driver)	—	20 0 0	6 0 0
More than 15 persons (including driver and conductor)	—	40 0 0	12 0 0
Omnibuses	—	70 0 0	6 0 0

These new rates came into force on January 1, 1963, and apply to the Federal Territory only.

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (E.C.N.)

Lagos. was established by Ordinance No. 15 of 1950 (now the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Act) to control and administer the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity throughout Nigeria.

Office: 24-25 Marina, P. O. B. 2030, Lagos.

Chairman: Mr. G. A. E. Longe.

Secretary: Alhaji Adamu Attah.

General Manager: Mr. C. H. Hsu.

Gaskiya Corporation

Zaria. is a printing corporation wholly owned by the Northern Regional Government. Formed in 1958 as a literature bureau it now produces newspapers and undertakes job printing.

Lagos Executive Development Board

P. O. Box 907, Lagos. was established in 1928 to control town planning and the general planning and development of Lagos Township and is responsible to the Ministry of Lagos Affairs.

Schemes to mount include slum clearance, land reclamation at Victoria Island, road and drains construction along Western Avenue and on the Suruiere estate, and the development of industrial and housing estates.

Niger Delta Development Board

Was formed in 1960 to prepare schemes designed to promote the development of the Niger Delta, which lies in both the Eastern and the Mid-Western States.

The Board comprises a chairman and 7 members.

Office: P. M. Bag 5067 Port Harcourt.

Nigeria Airways

Was formed in 1958, taking over the Nigerian side of West African Airways Corporation. The Airways are now wholly Government owned.

Office: Airways Hse., Ikeja.

Chairman: J. O. Adeigbo.

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation

Was formed in 1957 to organise and administer a broadcasting service. It operates a National Programme, three Regional Programmes and 13 Provincial Studie

Centres which originate up to two hours of local interest programmes daily. Authority for the use of material sponsored by advertisers was granted in 1961.

Chairman: Hamed Joda.

Director: Victor Badejo.

Secretary: Omoleye Fashina.

Nigerian Coal Corporation

Was established in 1950 to control mining, development, internal distribution and exports. It comprises a chairman and nine members. Office: PMB 1053, Enugu.

Nigerian National Shipping Lines

Was incorporated in 1959. In April 1967 its fleet consisted of nine ships wholly owned by the Line. It also operates chartered ships, and the number of these depends on the volume of trade.

Office: Development Hse, 21 Wharf Road Apapa, Lagos.

Nigerian Ports Authority

NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY was established in 1955. It operates the main ports in Nigeria, and is responsible for the provision, improvement and maintenance of harbour facilities and services, including dredging, hydrographic surveys, buoyage, pilotage, lighthouse maintenance, towage and salvage.

The Board comprises a chairman and 16 members. Office: 2628 Marina (PMB 12588), Lagos.

Chairman: Andrew Wilson.

General Manager: J. W. McEwen.

Secretary: Bayo Kehinde.

Nigerian Produce Marketing Board

is licensed by the Federal Ministry of Trade to export all produce purchased for export by the Regional Marketing Boards which provides its share capital and from which it takes over export produce its share capital and from which it takes over export produce at ports of shipment. Selling policy is governed by purely commercial considerations.

The Board comprises a managing director and members appointed by the Regional Marketing Boards.

Office: Constanza House, 72 Campbell Street, Lagos.

Chairman: I. M. Damida.

Secretary: O. Nathan Marsh.

Nigerian Railway Corporation

NIGERIAN RAILWAY CORPORATION was established as statutory body in 1955 to organise and administer

the railways in Nigeria.
 Office: Ebute Metta.
 Chairman: Alhaji Musa Daggash.
 General Manager: F. A. O. Phillips
 Secretary: M. Fate K. Madaki.

Northern Nigerian Investment Limited

NORTHERN NIGERIA INVESTMENT LTD., Bank of the North Building, Hospital Road, Kaduna (P. O. Box 138), was formed in 1959 by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Northern Nigeria Government through the agency of the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation, to investigate and promote commercial projects for industrial and agricultural development in the Region. Although normally working with commercial associations who contribute further capital and technical skill, it may mount and operate projects itself.

Chairman: Alhaji Muhammadu Ladan, OON MBE
 Dan Iyan Zazzau.

Secretary: Thomas Ford, F. C. I. S.

General Manager: James Basil Morgan, MBE.

Members: Peter Meinerthagen, CMG. Alhaji Abubakar Tanau, Kayayen Sarduna, Robert John Osborne, MBE. Arthur Edwin Lewis.

Northern Nigeria Development Corporation

NNDC Buildings, 18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna, was established in 1956. It is a Government sponsored finance agency responsible for initiating, financing and expanding schemes and projects of economic benefit to Northern Nigeria. It also grants financial aid to persons carrying out projects designed to further the economic development of the Region; formulates and finances schemes for the economic benefit of the producers or the areas of production, of the export crops from which some of its funds are derived; invests in productive agricultural and industrial development; trains such Northern Nigerian personnel as are necessary for the implementation of schemes falling within the Corporation's sphere of responsibility, and conducts preliminary investigations of such schemes. In March 1967 the Corporation had an investment of over £9 million in agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises.

The board comprises a chairman and 12 members.

Northern Nigeria Housing Corporation

NORTHERN NIGERIA HOUSING CORPORATION, Bida Road, Kaduna (P.M.B. 2040). Established to grant loans to Native Authorities to enable them to grant loans to Northern Nigerians resident within their areas for

the building of dwelling houses. The Board comprises a Chairman and six members.

Western Nigeria Housing Corporation

WESTERN NIGERIA HOUSING CORPORATION was established in 1958 to provide more modern houses for acquisition by members of the public, and to develop and manage housing on Industrial Estates. It also grants mortgages and loans to persons purchasing one of its own houses or to build houses on their own land anywhere in the Region.

Chairman: C. S. Akende

Office: Ibadan

Western Nigeria Development Corporation

(W.N.D.C.), Ibadan, was established in its present form in 1959 to foster the economic development of the Region by the promotion, establishment, operation or provision of assistance to approved agricultural, industrial or commercial projects.

Western Nigeria Finance Corporation

WESTERN REGION FINANCE CORPORATION, Ibadan, was established in 1955 and grants loans to farmers and fishermen through 209 Local Loans Boards established throughout the Region, in order to stimulate the production of cocoa, seasonal food crops, and the development of inland water fisheries. Loans for rubber cultivation are expected to be added to this shortly. It also grants loans for industrial purposes.

Office: Lebanon Road. (P.M.B. 5119. Ibadan.)

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation

Ibadan, was established in 1958 with the immediate object of manufacturing sufficient school exercise books to ensure an adequate supply at reasonable cost. It also prints literature covering a wide range of subjects and vernacular publications for adult education classes.

Marketing Boards

The Eastern, Northern and Western Region Marketing Boards were all established in 1954, and that of the Mid-West after the region's formation. They are charged with the responsibility of —

stabilising producer prices by fixing legal minimum buying prices for a whole season at a time and by seeking to minimise price alterations between one season and the next; maintaining and controlling an organisation for the purchase of produce, assist in maintaining legally prescribed grades and standards

of quality, and improving the quality of export produce by all suitable means; allocating funds to the appropriate authorities by means of grants, loans investments and endowments for the purposes of economic development and research.

An additional function of the boards is to supply produce to the industries processing local primary produce which are of growing importance to the economy. At present about a quarter of the Northern Regional Marketing Board's purchases of groundnuts are supplied for local processing into groundnut oil and cake, and increasing quantities of cotton lint are being sold for textile manufacture. Palm oil is supplied to three soap factories at Aba in the Eastern Region, and palm oil and palm kernels are supplied for soap and margarine manufacture at Apapa.

Western Nigeria Marketing Board, Cocoa House (PMB 5032), Ibadan. Phone: 22736; Chairman: M. A. Akintomide; General Manager: A. A. Ladeinde.

Northern Nigeria Marketing Board, Post Office Road, Kano. Members: The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; Provincial Secretary, Kano Province; Provincial Secretary, Katsina Province; and six other unofficial members.

Eastern Nigeria Marketing Board, Produce House, Work Road, Port Harcourt. Chairman: N. U. Akpan.

BROADCASTING

NIGERIA has both commercial and government sponsored radio and commercial television services.

Radio Nigeria

Is government owned, and operated by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, which was established as a statutory body in 1957 and exercises control through a main board in Lagos comprising a chairman and 13 members and Regional boards in Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna.

The Corporation operates a Home Service, and an External Broadcasting Service. The network of the Home Service comprises both Radio Nigeria and the Nigerian Television Service. Radio Nigeria is a network with a National Programme broadcast from Lagos, three regional programmes emanating from Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan and thirteen local programmes originating from different towns scattered throughout Nigeria.

The establishment of a National School Broadcasting Service was made possible by a generous grant of £75,000 which the Ford Foundation of America made to the Cor-

poration in June 1960.

The schools Unit was set up in January 1961. Experimental broadcasts began in April 1961 and were in more than thirteen different series of programmes originating from the Unit. Subjects covered range from agriculture to civics, science and history.

The first radio advertisements to be broadcast by any station in the NBC network were transmitted from Lagos on October 31st 1960. In addition to broadcasts of the National network the Commercial Service now has services originating from regional headquarters in Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan, as well as thirteen local services broadcast from provincial broadcasting houses. English, Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are the main languages of broadcast but other Nigerian languages are used (e.g. Fulani, Tswana, Edo, Igbo, Itsekiri, Nupe, Tiv, Urhobo and Efik).

The Corporation's external broadcasting service, known as "Voice of Nigeria", started on a small scale on January 2, 1962, with only 2 hours of transmission (one in English the other in French). This service is now on the air for 9 hours every day — made up of four hours of English broadcasts, three hours of French and one hour each of Arabic and Hausa. Programmes in other languages will be added later.

Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service (W.N.B.S.)

Began commercial operation in May, 1960, as a joint venture between Overseas Rediffusion Ltd. and the Western Region Government. It is now government controlled.

Radio Television Kaduna

In August, 1961, an agreement was signed between E.M.I. Ltd., Cranada Group Ltd., and Northern Nigeria Radio Corporation, to provide sound radio and television broadcasting in the region. Sound and vision broadcasts began in March, 1962. Radio broadcasts are transmitted on 319 m (940kc/s, 250 W and 10 Kw) and 49 m (6030 kc/s, 10 kw). A 625-line television system covers Kaduna, Zaria and Kano. Office: P. O. Box 250, Kaduna.

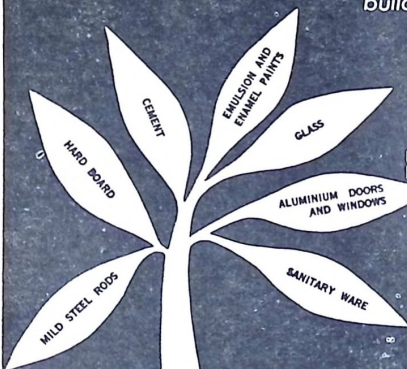
Nigerian Television Service (N.T.S.)

A five-year agreement between National Broadcasting Company (N.B.C.), International of Canada, and the Federal Government which was signed in 1961 provided for a Federal Television Service which started transmitting in the Lagos area in April, 1962.

Western Nigeria Television (W.N.T.V.)

Began commercial operation in November 1960. It was originally an associate company of Overseas Rediffusion Ltd. and is now run by the Western Region Government. Transmitters at Abafon (Lagos) and Ibadan give a 25 mile and 30 mile radius coverage respectively.

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BRITAIN	High Commissioner	His Excellency Sir David Hunt Kajola House. 62-64, Campbell Street Private Mail Bag 12136 Tel. 26441, Lagos.
CANADA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. T. P. Malone New Niger House Tinubu Street. (4th floor) P. O. Box 851 Tel. 25261/3, Lagos.
GHANA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Alhaji Yakubu Tali 21-23 King George V Road P. O. Box 889 Tel. 25761/5, Lagos.
INDIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. S. G. Ramachandran 40, Marina. (7th floor) P.M.B. 2322 Tel. 25557/8, Lagos.
MALAYSIA	Acting High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. Yusof Ariff Kofo Abayomi/Anifowoshe Street Victoria Island P. O. Box 3729 Tel. 24283, Lagos.

CAMEROUN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Ahmadou Alim 26, Moloney Street Tel. 26666 & 26966, Lagos.
Centrafica	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Clement Sevot Resident at Yaounde.
CONGO (KINSHASA)	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Gerai, Bahiz Plot 23A Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Tel. 28721/3
CZECHOS- LOVAKIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Vitezlav Wagner 2, Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi P. O. Box 1009 Tel. 21405 & 21427, Lagos
DENMARK	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Troels Munk 12, Eleke Crescent Victoria Island, P. O. Box 2399 Tel. 28211/3, Lagos.
ETHIOPIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Ato Araya Ogbagzy Ademola Street, Ikoyi Private Mail Bag 2488 Tel. 21894, Lagos.
FINLAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Aulis Olavi Saikku 8-10, Broad Street, 10th floor P.M.B. 12018 Tel. 24050, Lagos
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PHILLIPINES	Charge d'Affaires	His Excellency Mr. Froilan M. Maglaya 8, Mekuwen Rd., S. E. Ikoyi P. O. Box 2948 Tel. 20324, Lagos.
POLAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. M. Dedo 32 Gerard Rd., Old Ikoyi P. O. Box 410 Tel. 21238, Lagos.
ROMANIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Gheorghe Iason 80 Raymond Njoku Road S. W. Ikoyi P. O. Box 595 Tel. 27304, Lagos.
SAUDI- ARABIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Fouad Ankhatced 182, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi P. O. Box 2836 Tel. 20397, Lagos.
SENEGAL	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Latyr Kamara 4-6, Oil Mill Street Private Mail Bag 2197 Tel. 25592 & 25306, Lagos.
SPAIN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Carlos M. De Orense Y Garcia Wesley House 2nd floor, 21 Marina P. M. Box 2738 Tel. 25279, Lagos.
SUDAN	Charge d'Affaires	Mr. O. A. Agabna M.v.o 40, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi P. O. Box 2428 Tel. 26509, Lagos.
SWEDEN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. C. P. E. Swartz Kajola House 62-64, Campbell Street P. O. Box 1079 Tel. 20381/2, Lagos.

SWITZER- LAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Fritz Real 11, Anifowoshe, Street Victoria Island P. O. Box 536 Tel. 25277/8, Lagos.
SYRIA	Charge d'Affaires	Mr. Abnan Dakar 4, Raymond Njoku Road S. W. Ikoyi, P. O. Box 3088 Tel. 25123, Lagos.
TCHAD	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Baba Hassane 2, Goriola Street Victoria Island Private Mail Bag 2801 Tel. 28162, Lagos.
THAILAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun 13, Sunbo Jibowu Road, S/W Ikoyi, Lagos. P. O. Box 3095 Tel. 27082.
TOGO	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Michael Simtekpeati 96 Awolowo Road. S. W. Ikoyi. P. O. Box 1435 Tel. 28844, Lagos.
TURKEY	Charge d'Affaires	Mr. Ergun Sav 8, Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi P. O. Box 1758 Tel. 24036, Lagos.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. A. I. Romanov Plot 7B, Eleke Crescent Victoria Island Tel. 28422, Lagos.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Fouad Hilal 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi P. O. Box 538 Tel. 25324/5 Lagos.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Elbert G. Mathews 1, King's College Road Tel. 22741, Lagos.
URUGUAY	Charge d'Affaires	Mr. Carlos Asian Marques 12 Jibowu Street, Yaba, P. O. Box 3707, Tel. 44353.
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YUGOSLAVIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Branko Karapandax 7, Maitama Sule Street, S. W. Ikoyi, P. M. B. 978 Tel. 21088, Lagos.

CONSULATE

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NIGER	Consul	Mr. Dodo Boukary 54 Sani Ingogo Road, P. O. Box 909 Tel. 2882, Kano.
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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Consul-General	Dr. A. K. Khal Ahmadu Bello Way P. O. Box 24 Tel. 2008, Kaduna
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ILO	Director African Field Office	Mr. D. T. Luscombe 11, Okotie-Eboh Street, Ikoyi Private Mail Bag 2331 Tel. 25072, Lagos.
UNICEF	The Representative Ghana and Nigeria Area Office	Mr. H. A. M. Clarke Ports Authority, Marina (2nd floor) P. O. Box 2266 Tel. 24969, Lagos
WHO	Area Representative	Dr. Desmond A. W. Nugent c/o Federal Ministry of Health P. O. Box 2152 Tel. 21117, Lagos
UNTAB	Acting Resident Representative	Mr. Harold E. Caustin 34-36, Ikoyi Road Tel. 28020, 26222, Lagos
UNDP	Resident Representative of United Nations Development Programme	Mr. H. E. Macy 34-36, Ikoyi Road Tel. 28118, Lagos
	Representative	Mr. A. J. Brooks c/o Federal Ministry of Education P. O. Box 2823 Tel. 211926, 21743, Lagos
UNICEF	Director for Africa	Dr. V. K. Kyaruzi Ports Authority Building (2nd floor) P. O. Box 1282 Tel. 21928, 21743, Lagos.
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NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1969

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2. Embassy of Nigeria Addis Ababa	E. O. Sanu	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	15207
3. Embassy of Nigeria Bamako	A. E. Dehinde	Charge d'Affaires	B.P. 57 Bamako, Republic of Mali	2771/4
4. Nigeria High Commission, Bathurst	S. Kontogora	High Commissioner	Private Mail Bag, Bathurst, Gambia	561/566
5. Embassy of Nigeria Western Germany	A. A. Hastrup	Ambassador	Kaiserstrasse 2, West Germany, 532 Bad Godesberg West Germany	65921/65922
6. Embassy of Nigeria Brussels	A. B. Ayodele	Charge d'Affaires	3B Avenue De Tervueren Brussels, 4, Belgium	35-40-71/2
7. Nigeria Consulate, Buca	K. J. N. Okpokam	Consul	Consulate of Nigeria P.O. Box 30, Buca, West Cameroon	628
8. Embassy of Nigeria Cairo	O. Amadusuba	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria, 13, Sharia Gabalaya Zamelek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818927/ 819539

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

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9. Embassy of Nigeria Conakry	M. Zabalru	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 54, Conakry Guinea	34-82
10. Embassy of Nigeria Cotonou	Mr. B. O. Awokoya	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 698, Cotonou Dahomey.	31-42
11. Embassy of Nigeria Dakar	S. Kontagora	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria 9, Avenue Roume P.M.B. 3129, Dakar, Senegal.	234/ 31
12. Embassy of Nigeria Dublin	Brig. B. A. O. Ogundipe	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria 15, Ailesbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Ireland.	62, 95, 55
13. Nigeria High Commis- sion Edinburgh (Area Office)	M. B. Brimah	Area Officer	Consulate of Nigeria 3/12 North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2	Waverley 1239,4137
14. Embassy of Nigeria Fort-Lamy	M. B. Bulkachuwa	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 752 Fort-Lamy, Tchad	—

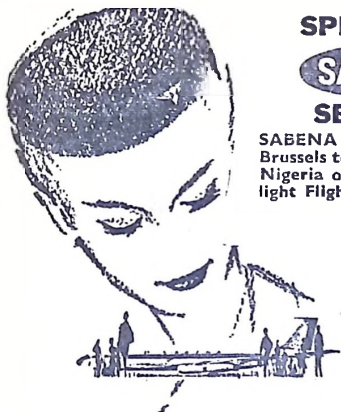
Post	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Telephone
15. Nigeria High Commission, Freetown	O. Jolaoso	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commission 1-3 Gloucester Street P.M.B., Freetown, Sierra-Leone	3444/1
16. Nigeria Permanent Mission, Geneva	Alhaji Sule Kolo	Permanent Representative, Resident in Berne	Nigeria Permanent Mission, 44 Rue de Lausanne, Geneva Switzerland.	022/31.91.60
17. Consulate of Nigeria Hamburg	T. Yusuf	Consul-General	Consulate of Nigeria Hallerstr. 76 Hamburg 13, West Germany.	410 30 15/6
18. Nigeria High Commission, Hague	I. J. D. Durlong	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria Scheveningseweg 7, The Hague	—
19. Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah	Y. Bida	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	3612
20. Nigeria High Commission, Kampala	M. J. Etuk	High Commissioner designate	Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda.	
21. Nigeria High Commission Karachi	A. Mora	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commission P.O. Box 3904, Karachi 4 Pakistan	44501

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Post	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Telephone
22. Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum	Y. Bida	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum, Sudan	77760- 72718-32719
23. Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa	Alhaji M.K. Bayero	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 1700, Kinshasa, Congo	5650,3830
24. Consulate of Nigeria Liverpool 2	A. L. Agbe	Area Officer	Consulate of Nigeria 209 --215, India Building, Waker Street, Liverpool 2	
25. Embassy of Nigeria Lome	V. A. Adegoroye	High Commissioner resident in Accra	Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1189 Lome, Togo	3453
26. Nigeria High Commis- sion, London	Brigadier B. O. Ogundipe	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commis- sion, 9 Notthumberland Avenue, London W.C.2	Trafalgar 1244
27. Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia	M. O. Jolaoso	Ambassador resi- dent in Freetown	Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia, Liberia	26093
28. Embassy of Nigeria Moscow	Lt. Col. G. Kurobo	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria U.I 13, Kachalova Street, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	94--2500

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Post	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Telephone
29. Nigeria High Commission, Nairobi	Mr. L. O. Harriman	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commission P.O. Box 30516, Nairobi, Kenya.	28321/1
30. Nigeria High Commission, New Delhi	Mr. J. N. Ukegbu	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commission, 169/17p, Jor Bagh, New Delhi 3, Republic of India.	619362
31. Consulate-General of Nigeria, New York	P. A. Afolabi	Consul General	575, Lexington Avenue, New York, 22, N. Y., U.S.A.,	2-1670
32. Nigerian Permanent Mission to the United Nations Organ. New York	Mr. Edwin Ogbu	Permanent Representative	757, Third Avenue 20th Floor, New York 17, U.S.A.	1-2610
33. Embassy of Nigeria Niamey	Mr. A. Rufai	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 617, Niamey, Niger Republic	2410
34. Nigeria High Commission, Ottawa	H.E. M. A. Sanusi	High Commissioner	Nigeria High Commission, Suite 303, The Burside Building 151, Slater Street Ottawa, Canada	235-4663
35. Embassy of Nigeria Paris	Alhaji Abdul Maliki	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria 49, Avenue Kleber B.P. 267-08, Paris 16e France.	704-68-65



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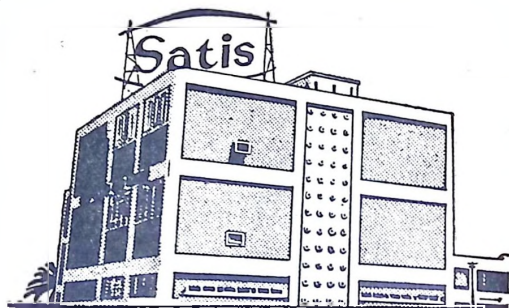
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| — LAGOS: 6, Martins Street, | Tel: 22856/23581 |
| — KANO: 13s, Bello Road, | Tel: 3644 |
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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1969

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Post	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Telephone
36. Nigerian Consulate Port Sudan	M. Abduktuguri	Pilgrim Officer	Consulate of Nigeria, P.O. Box 475, Port Sudan, Sudan.	
37. Embassy of Nigeria Rome	J. M. Garba	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria, 11 Via di Villa Sacchetti, Rome, Italy	873246 872859 804792
38. Nigeria Embassy Rio-De-Janeiro	H. E. J. A. O. Akadiri	Charge d'Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria, Praia do Flamengo 118 2nd floor Rio de Janeiro Brazil.	25—7921
39. Nigerian Consulate Santa Isabel	Lt. Col. W. U. Bassey	Consul	Consulate of Nigeria, Santa Isabel, Fernando Po	314
40. Embassy of Nigeria Tokyo	G. Dove-Edwin	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria, 2—2, 2 Chome Shoto Shibuya—ku Tokyo, Japan.	946—7001 Tokyo
41. Embassy of Nigeria Washington	J. T. F. Iyalla	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria, 1333—16th Street, N.W. Washington 36, D.C. 20036 U.S.A.	4—400
42. Embassy of Nigeria, Yaounde	H. E. B. Malabu	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 488, Yaounde, Republic of Camerouns	41—37



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WHO'S WHO IN NIGERIA

GOWON, Major-General Yakubu, born on October 19, 1934, became the Head of Federal Military Government and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces on August 1, 1966.

He was appointed Chief of Staff shortly after the Federal Military Government came into power in January 1966.

Parents: Yohanna Gowon and Mrs Saraya Kuryan Gowon.

Schools Attended: 1939-49 — Saint Bartholomew's CMS School, Wusasa, Zaria; 1950-53 — Government Secondary School, Zaria, Officers' Training School, Ghana; Military Training School, Eaton Hall, Cheshire, and Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

Year Enlisted in the Army — 1954.

Gowon was posted as second Lieutenant to the 4th Battalion of the Nigerian Army in Ibadan. He was the first Nigerian Officer to be appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion in 1960. In June, 1963, Gowon was promoted Lt.-Col. and appointed Adjutant-General. In May 1965, he attended a course at the Joint Service Staff College, Lartimer. In 1966 he took up Command of the 2nd Battalion.

Rank: Major-General.

Hobbies: Cinephotography and bird-watching.

HASSAN, Brigadier Usman Katsina, Chief of Staff, Army Headquarters.

Place and Date of Birth: Born in Katsina, Northern Nigerian in 1933.

Father: Emir of Katsina, Sir Usman Nagogo.

Schools Attended: Kankiya Elementary School; Katsina Middle School 1944-48; Kaduna College 1949-52, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology 1954; Regular Officer's Training School in Ghana; Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; Cadet School, Aldershot; Small Arms School in Kent and School of Infantry, Warminster. 1964 — Staff College, Camberley, Surrey Commissioned in 1958.

Year Enlisted in the Army: 1956.

Rank: Brigadier. Married with two children.

Hobbies: Polo, riding, game-shooting and Swimming.

ADEDAYO, Brigadier Robert Adiyinka, Military Governor of Western State.

Year of Birth: 1928.

Place of Birth: Iyin-Ekiti in Ado-Ekiti, Western Nigeria.

Parents: Mr I. K. Adebayo and Madam Victoria Adebayo, retired Railway official.

Schools Attended: Christ School, Ado-Ekiti; Eko Boys' High School, Lagos; 1951 — School of Infantry, Accra, Ghana; 1960 — Staff College, Camberley, U.K. and Imperial Defence College, London; 1953 — Commissioned Lieutenant in Eaton Hall, Britain.

Year Enlisted in the Army: 1948.

Rank: Brigadier. Married with children.

Hobbies: Hockey and photography.

EJOOR, Brigadier David Akpode, Director of Training and Planning at the Supreme Headquarters.

Date of Birth: January 10, 1934.

Place of Birth: Ovu in Central Urhobo.

Father: Late Chief Mukoro Idonor Ejoor.

Mother: Madam Urbeokoro Ejoor.

Schools Attended: 1940 — Baptist School, Oyo; 1941-45 — Native Authority Schools at Isioko and Orerokpe; Government College, Ughelli, Regular Officer's Training School in Ghana, (1953-54), Military Training College in Sandhurst, England.

Year Enlisted in the Army: 1953.

Rank: Brigadier. Married with two daughters.

Hobbies: Tennis and Swimming.

JOHNSON, Colonel Mobolaji Olufunso, Military Governor of Lagos State.

Date of Birth: February 9, 1936.

Place of Birth: Lagos.

Schools Attended: 1941-51 — Reagan Memorial Baptist School and Yaba Methodist School, 1952-53 — Hussey College, Warri, 1954-57 — Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos, 1959 — Officer-Cadet Training School, Ghana; Mons Officers' Cadet School, Aldershot; Zaria Military Depot, 1960-61 — Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

Year Enlisted in the Army: March 1958. A keen athlete and photographer.
Ranks: Colonel. Married with three children.

SELEM, Kam, Inspector-General of Police and Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

Year of Birth: 1924.

Place of Birth: Dikwa, Borno Province.

Schools Attended: Dikwa Elementary School, Borno. Middle School 1956 — Officers' Course at Ryton-on-Dunsmore; 1960 — Senior Police Course at the Scottish Police College.

Year Enlisted: April 24, 1942.

Ranks: Inspector-General of Police. Married with three children.

Hobbies: Swimming and Rugby.

WEY, Rear Admiral Joseph Edet Akinwale, Commander of the Nigerian Navy and Commissioner for Establishment.

Date of Birth: March 7, 1918.

Schools Attended: Roman Catholic School, Anua; Saint Patrick's College, Calabar; 1949 — London County School of Technology and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1958; 1960 — Lt.-Commander; 1962 — Commander. In March 1964 he was promoted Commodore and appointed Head of Nigerian Navy.

Rank: Rear Admiral and Commander of the Nigerian Navy. Married with children. A keen sportsman.

AWOLOWO, Chief Obafemi, vice-chairman of the Federal Executive Council and Commissioner for Finance, was born in Ikenne in 1909.

His father died when he was eleven, and he had to undertake all kinds of labouring jobs in his efforts to get himself educated. After establishing himself a business he went to England to achieve his ambition of becoming a lawyer, and was called to the Bar and later returned in 1946.

A great strategist and organiser, he had laid plans for the foundation of a political party for many years, and the secret emergence of the Action Group into the political world produced the first political party on modern lines in Nigeria.

He became a Local Government Minister and Leader of the majority party

in the then Western Region and its Premier in 1954. After the Federal elections of November 1959 he became the Federal Leader of Opposition. In 1963 Chief Awolowo was charged with plotting to overthrow the Federal Government and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

On August 2, 1966, Major-General Yakubu Gowon released him from jail. He led the Western Nigeria delegates to the suspended Lagos Constitutional Conference which started on September 12, 1966. Later in 1967, Chief Awolowo was appointed a Federal Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of the Federal Executive Council. He is married with five children.

AKENZUA II, Oba Omonoba Uko-akpolokpo, the monarch of the ancient kingdom of Benin, was born in Benin City in 1899.

Son of Oba Eweka II, he ascended the throne on April 5, 1933 following the death of Oba Eweka II. He was educated at Benin Government School and later at King's College, Lagos. On his return to Benin from Lagos, he worked as a transport clerk for the Benin Native Authority.

He was later in 1947 nominated a member of the Western House of Assembly and then a member of the old Legislative Council.

And in 1951, Oba Akenzua II became a member of the Western Nigeria House of Chiefs. He served as a Cabinet Minister without portfolio until the 1962 Western Nigeria crisis. After the creation of Mid-West, Oba Akenzua became the President of the Mid-Western House of Chiefs until the January 1966 Army take-over.

In March 1966, Oba Akenzua was appointed Chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria.

Oba Akenzua II is a family man of nine wives and children. He is a devoted Christian.

BANK-ANTHONY, Sir Moholaji, son of Mr Anthony Bank-Anthony of Lagos, was born in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, on June 11, 1907.

Sir Moholaji's education started at Kindergarten schools in Calabar, Eastern Nigeria, and later attended Methodist Boys' High School and CMS Grammar School, he finished at Ijebu-Ode Gram-

mar School.

He worked for the Posts and Telegraphs as a clerk for eight years before he left Nigeria for Germany on business trip. On his return, he started four enterprises including road transports.

Sir Mobolaji was awarded the OBB in 1958 and later knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1962.

He is the president of the Lagos branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and chairman of many companies.

Sir Mobolaji Bank-Antony has toured extensively in Asia, the United States and Europe for his business.

BAKO, Deputy Commissioner Audu, Governor of Kano State, was born at Police barracks, Kaduna, on November 24, 1924.

Alhaji Bako was educated at the Kaduna Government School and Zaria Middle School where he was made the school prefect and scout troop leader.

He enlisted in the Nigeria Police Force as a recruit on June 24, 1942. He later received varied police training at the Metropolitan Police Training School, England, in 1954; Forensic Science Course in UK and Nigeria in 1955; the Senior Police Officer's course at Ryton Oudunsmore, England, in 1958; Executive Officers Course in Nigeria 1959; Police College Senior Officer's Course, Department of Advanced Studies in Bramsbill, and the Metropolitan No. 4 District Directing Staff Course, 1962 in England.

Alhaji Bako was a police law instructor and has published a book entitled "History of the Native Authority Police and Guide to Native Authority Police Duties." Until his appointment as governor, Alhaji Bako was the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the former Northern Nigeria.

BRIGGS, Mr Wenike, Federal Commissioner for Education, was born on March 10 1918, at Ahonnema in the River State.

He had his primary education at Nyemani School, Ahonnema and his secondary education at King's College, Lagos, where he obtained his Senior Cambridge School Leaving Certificate with exemption from London matriculation.

On leaving school he joined the Posts and Telegraphs as a Postal Clerk and in 1942 he worked with the Department of Customs and Excise as Customs Officer. After three years, he joined the 'Daily Service' as Sub-Editor.

In 1947, he founded and edited his first weekly newspaper — "The Nigerian Statesman." In 1950, he was in the delegation that went to the United Kingdom to represent the West African Press on the invitation of the Colonial Office. The following year he went to the United Kingdom and entered Regent Street Polytechnic where he had his Diploma in Journalism.

During his four years stay in the United Kingdom, he enrolled as an external student of the University of Sheffield where he obtained the LL.B degree. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1958 and returned to Nigeria the same year.

In January 1959, he was elected to the House of Representatives and was later appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the House.

BIOBAKU, Dr Saburi Oladeri, the vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos, was born on June 16, 1918, in Abeokuta.

He attended the Government College, Ibadan and later the Higher College, now Yaba College of Technology. He proceeded to the United Kingdom for advanced studies in 1944. He graduated at the University of Exeter in 1945 in history and in English at Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1950, Dr Biobaku received his doctorate degree in history at the London Institute of Historical Research. He held many important posts, he was the secretary to the Western Nigeria Premier and Executive Council, assistant Liaison officer for Nigerian Students in the United Kingdom 1954-57, Registrar of the University of Ibadan. In 1961, he was the professor of History and pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife in December 1964.

Dr Biobaku was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos after the withdrawal of his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zambia. He is the vice-president of the Nigerian Society of African Culture, chairman of the Nigerian Society for

Public Administration, and a member of the Antiquities Commission.

ENAHORO, Chief Anthony Eronsele Oseghale, Commissioner for Information.

Date of Birth: July 22, 1923.

Parents: Asuelimen O. Enahoro, Helen Imayuse.

Place of Birth: Uromi in the Mid-Western State.

Schools Attended: Government Schools, Uromi and Owo; King's College, Lagos.

Editor: Southern Nigeria Defender 1944; Editor: Daily Comment 1945; 1947-49; Associate editor, West African Pilot 1946; Editor-in-Chief Nigerian Star 1950-53; Member, Western House of Assembly, since 1951; Member, House of Representatives 1951-54; Minister of Home Affairs, Western Region since 1954. General Secretary of the banned Action Group since 1953. Chairman, Ishan Divisional Council, 1954-1966 — Released from a 15-year imprisonment term, September 12, 1966 — Led the Mid-West delegates to the Lagos constitutional conference. Author of "Fugitive Offender" his autobiography. Married with children.

Name: Dr. Joseph Eytayo Adetoro, Federal Commissioner for Health.

Date of Birth: December 16, 1931

Place of birth: Mopa, in Kabba, Kwara State.

Schools and Colleges: 1939 Baptist Day School, Mopa; 1948 Kaduna College; 1949, Government College, Zaria where he finished his Secondary Education; 1952 College of Technology, Zaria.

Universities: 1954 University College, Ibadan, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts. Then to Keeble College, Oxford where he specialised in the teaching of English.

Posts: Vice-Principal, Kiriji College, Igbajo, 1959 Lecturer in English Literature Department of Extra Mural Studies, University of Ibadan.

Post University: 1962, University of Birmingham, where he obtained a master degree in Education; 1963 University of Alberta Canada where he obtained the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy. Up to time of his appointment he was a lecturer in the faculty of Education, University of Lagos.

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Name: Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs.

Date of birth: September 20, 1916.

Education: Elementary Education at CMS School Ugep and Itigidi, 1923 — 1927 Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, 1930 Government College, Umuahia; 1934—1938 Higher College, Yaba, 1946 University of London 1949. He graduated in Anthropology, 1950—1951 Research Assistant and Assistant Lecturer in London University. 1952 He was elected to the Eastern House of Assembly and the House of Representatives: was made Minister of Lands and Survey and Local Development and in subsequent reshuffle, that of Lands and Mines 1961. He gave up politics, went back to Britain to read Law at Greys Inn.

Name: Colonel Udoakaba Jacob Esuene, Military Governor of the South-Eastern State.

Date of birth: October 17, 1936.

Place of birth: Afaha Eket in Eket division.

Parents: Jacob Udoakaba Esuene and Lucy Ekpo Odungide.

Education: 1941 Elementary education in Afaha Eket Group School; 1948 Elementary Education in Iburo Central School. 1949—1954 Qua Iboe Mission Secondary School, Etinan.

Post Secondary: A graduate of the Royal Military Academy.

BAMIGBOYE, Lt.-Col David, was born in Omu-Aran in Ilorin emirate on December 7, 1940. He attended Igbaja Primary School of Sudan Interior Mission and Ilorin Middle School from where he proceeded to the Government College, Zaria from 1954-59.

He began his army career in April 1960 at the Military Academy, Kaduna and from October 1960 to March 1961 he was in the officer Cadet training course at Mons, Aldershot Hants England. He was commissioned as second lieutenant on March 3, 1961.

Major Bamigboye served in the third Battalion from March 1961 to 1962 when he was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant. The following year he was promoted a captain and was in the Headquarters Second Brigade, Nigerian Army at Apapa from February 1964 to April 1967 having been promoted a major in 1966.

Before his appointment as Governor, Major Bamigboye was at No. 2 Headquarters Area Command, Nigerian Army Ibadan. For services with the United Nations in the Congo Kinshasa, he was awarded a UN medal.

The Governor is married with a child. His main hobbies include lawn tennis and photography.

DIETESPIFF, Lt.-Commander Alfred Papapreys, Military Governor of Rivers State was born on July 30, 1942, in Nembe.

He had his education at St. Luke's School Nembe; St. Barnabas, Twon and St. Joseph's College, Sessie-Buea in the Western Cameroun.

After his secondary career, the military governor worked at the Lagos airport as a meteorological officer and later joined the Elder Dempster Lines as a merchant navy.

From here, he was transferred to the Nigerian Navy. In 1962 he attended the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth and was there for four years.

While at the Naval College, he served on board the HMS Robesay and made an extensive tour of Canada, United States, West Indies, Poland, Greenland and the Mediterranean.

DIPCHARIMA, Zana Bukar Suloma, a Kanuri from Maiduguri, Zana Dipcharima, the District Head of Yerwa in Northern Nigeria was born in 1917.

He started his education at the Maiduguri Middle School and later at Katsina Higher Training College where he qualified as a teacher.

He entered the teaching career in 1938 and taught at various schools in the North. Zana Dipcharima was the manager of John Holt from 1948 until 1954 when he joined the Native Authority in Bornu as a member with special responsibility for police and prisons. He later headed the district of Yerwa in 1956 and was titled the Zana of Yerwa.

Zana Dipcharima was a member of the Federal House of Representatives from 1954 and in 1956, he became the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport. And in 1957, he became Minister of State, finally Minister of Commerce and Industry. He was the Minister of Transport from 1954 until the January 1966 military coup.

Zana Dipcharima is married with children.

DIKKO, Dr. Russell Alivu Barau Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, was born on June 15, 1912, at Zaria. His late father, Malam Yohanna Dikko, a Fulani, was the head of his village.

He had his primary education at the Church Missionary School, Wusasa from 1922 to 1929, where he passed the Junior Cambridge School Certificate. He entered for School Certificate in June 1931.

He later proceeded to the United Kingdom and entered the University of Birmingham and on passing the Medical Examinations of the London Conjoint Medical Board which gave him licence to practise as a medical practitioner, he returned to Nigeria and joined the Government.

Dr. Dikko is the first Northerner to qualify as a medical practitioner, thus his ambition to be a doctor was fulfilled.

In January 1940, he was appointed Junior Medical Officer and after a year he was promoted to Medical Officer. In November 1953, he became Senior Medical Officer and a few months later was posted to the North as Principal Medical Officer in the Endemic Diseases Division.

In 1960 he was posted to the Curative Service Division and worked there for two years after which he was appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, the post which he held till his appointment as commissioner.

Dr. Dikko is an active member of the Northern Cultural Society in Kaduna, the African Games' Club and voluntary organisations like the Red Cross of Nigeria.

EDU, Chief Alhaji Shafi Lawal, President of the Nigerian Association of Chamber of Commerce, was born in 1913.

Son of Chief Briamoh Edu, a paramount chief of Ene, in Lagos State, Alhaji Shafi attended the Epe Government School and his father's private school. On leaving school he taught at various schools, and later worked as a clerk for the African Oilnut Company.

Chief Edu set up a private business as a ship's handler in 1945. He was elected into the Western House of

Assembly on Action Group's platform and later represented the West in the House of Representatives.

He was elected vice-president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1958, five years later he became the president. Chief Edu held many important posts including Commissioner in charge of Health during the State of Emergency in Western Nigeria in 1962 the first African President of the Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce in 1966, a member on the board of directors of many companies including the Nigerian oil Refinery company, the Palm Lines and the Ports Authority.

ELIAS, Dr. Taslim, Attorney-General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Commissioner for Justice was born in Lagos on November 11, 1914.

He began schooling at the age of 12 and later had his secondary education in two grammar schools in Lagos. He worked for nine years in the Audit Department and Nigerian Railways before proceeding to UK to read law.

Dr. Elias graduated with a BA degree at the London University in 1944. Two years later, he graduated LL.B. and was called to the bar in April the following year. He is the first Nigerian to obtain the Ph.D. degree in law of London University.

In 1955, he was invited to India as a visiting Professor of political science at the University of Delhi. He helped to re-organise courses and also helped established the Department of African studies.

Dr. Elias was a governor of the school of Oriental and African Studies University of London before his appointment as the first Attorney-General of an independent Nigeria in October 1960. In this capacity, he revised the laws of Nigeria and these laws are agreed to be among the most original and up-to-date laws in Africa.

Dr. Elias was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Lagos after the 1966 military coup, but was later recalled to take up the post of Attorney-General.

Dr. Elias has written a number of books which are prescribed texts for the University of London LL.M degree examination.

FARUK, Superintendent Usman, Governor of North-Western State, was born in Pindiga village in Gombe division on January 1, 1935.

The death of his father threw family into a pathetic struggle for existence as neither had immediate relations around who could help. The family was however rescued by the village head of Pindiga, Sarkin Pindiga Ahmadu, who adopted him as a son.

Faruk began his education at the Pindiga Primary School in 1945 and was later educated at the Bauchi Middle School 1948-1949 and Government College, Zaria, 1949-1955. He also attended the Agricultural School, Samaru, Zaria, from 1955-56.

He received police training at the Southern Police College, Ikeja, Cadet Officers Course between 1958 and 1959, attended the Senior Detective Course, Wakefield, England, in 1961. He was also trained at the Gazetted Officers Course, Scotthelo Police College, in Scotland, 1964. Before his appointment as governor he had attained the rank of Superintendent of Police.

GOMWALK, Assistant Commissioner Samila Decht, Military Governor of Benue-Plateau State, was born in Amper, Pankshin division of Plateau Province on April 13, 1935.

His education began at the Sudan United Mission, Amper, 1943-46, then to the Sudan United Mission Gindiri 1947-1949, Gindiri Secondary School 1950-1955 and the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria, 1956-1958, where he obtained the GCE Advanced Level. He then proceeded to the University College, Ibadan, where he obtained B.Sc. in Zoology with specialisation in parasitology.

On leaving the University in June 1961, Gomwalk became a research officer at the Veterinary School, Kaduna and was transferred to the Northern Nigeria Administrative Service from October 1961 to October 1965. He was later transferred to the Federal Administrative Service from November 1965 to February 1966 when he was finally transferred to the Nigeria Police Force.

A keen athlete and enthusiastic member of the Boys Brigade, Assistant Commissioner Gomwalk was the first Nigerian boy to win the Queen's Badge, the highest award in the movement. As

administrative officer in Mambilla, he pioneered the construction through communal labour the escarpment road to Mambilla, Plateau.

KANO, Alhaji Aminu, Federal Commissioner for Communications and leader of the banned Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU) was born in 1920.

Alhaji Kano attended the Koduna College and later taught at Bauchi Middle School.

He also attended the Institute of Education in London in 1946, and was foundation member of the Northern Teachers' Association and the Bauchi General Improvement Union in 1947. In 1949, he became the head of the Teacher Training Centre in Maru, Sokoto.

Alhaji Kano was the president of the Maru Branch of Jam'iyyar Mutanen Arewa, later changed to the Northern Peoples' Congress from 1949 to July 1950 when the Northern Element Progressive Union was formed. He became the leader in 1953.

He was elected to the Federal House of Representatives in 1959 and was later appointed Government chief whip. Alhaji Kano held many important posts including secretary general of the Northern Progressive Front which was the opposition party in the North.

KYARI, Lt. Col. Abba, Military Governor of North Central State, was born in 1938, at Dewa in the Niger Republic.

He started his elementary education at the Bornu Native Authority School (1948-1950) from where he proceeded to the Bornu Middle School (1951-52) and later attended Government College, Zaria, 1955-1958.

The governor joined the army in 1959 and was sent for military training in Ghana from where he attended the Mons Officers Cadet School in Aldershot, England, between October 1959 and March 1960.

He also received various military training at the School of Infantry, Hvytho and Warminster, England, April 1960 to August 1960; Army Military Training School, Bordon, Hants, England, May 1961 to July 1961; the School of Artillery Ladbroke from 1963-1965; and the United States Army Artillery

and Missile School, Fortsile, Okla, April 1965 to April 1966.

Major Kyari was appointed Mechanical Transport Officer, Nigerian Army Supply and Transport Coy, Kaduna, 1961-1963 and the Battery Commander Nigerian Army from September 1966 to May 1967 when he was appointed the Military Governor of the North Central State.

MONGUNO, Alhaji Shettima Ali, Federal Commissioner for Industries, is a Muslim of the Maliki Sect. He was born at Monguno in Borau Province of Northern Nigeria. His father died before his birth.

At the age of eight, he went to Bornu Monguno Elementary School and five years later, entered Bornu Middle School in 1939.

In 1944 — 1946, he studied at Bauchi Teachers' Training College after which he taught for two years. He later went to Katsina Higher College where he spent two years and obtained a scholarship awarded by the Northern Government, tenable at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology in Zaria.

In 1954, he participated in the Com-

munity Development Course, Maa O'war Bay at Victoria in Cameroun.

Four years later, he was awarded another scholarship enabling him study for a year at Edinburgh University where he obtained his Certificate in Social Anthropology.

On his return to Nigeria in 1959, he became the first Native Authority Education Secretary in the North.

Alhaji Ali Monguno left teaching and became a Parliamentarian in 1959. In 1960, he was among the Federal Government Goodwill Mission to Upper Volta, Dahomey, Niger, Gabon, Chad and Cameroun.

OKUNNU, Mr. Femi, Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing, was born in Lagos on February 19, 1933. He started schooling at the Ansar-Ul-Deen School, Alakoro and in 1948, entered King's College, Lagos.

In his school days, Mr Okunnu was a very keen athlete, cricketer and hockey player. He represented Nigeria in hockey against Ghana in 1952.

He left Nigeria in 1956 for the United Kingdom and entered the University of London where he read Law and graduated LL.B. in 1958. He spent another



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year reading History.

While in England, Mr Okunnu took part in many student activities. He was the Assistant-General Secretary of the Nigerian Union of Great Britain and Ireland from 1957 to 1958, became General Secretary from 1958 to 1959 and the President from 1959 to 1960.

He was also the Publicity Secretary of the Council of African Organizations and took part in public demonstrations in connection with Central African problems, especially the fate of Joshua Nkomo, Dr. Hastings Banda and other African Nationalist Leaders.

Mr Okunnu returned to Nigeria in 1960 and became a legal practitioner.

He has held offices with the Nigerian Youth Congress and featured prominently in the agitations against the Anglo-Nigerian Defence pact and the Detention Act. He was a member of the Lagos Delegation to the Ad-Hoc Constitutional Conference in 1966.

He is the Editor of the Nigerian Bar Journal and in 1966 that of the African Statesman.

OGBEMUDIA, Lt.-Col. Samuel Osaigbovo, Military Governor of Mid-Western State, was born in Benin on September 17, 1932. He attended Government School at Victoria in the then British Cameroon and Western Boys High School, Benin.

Lt.-Col. Ogbemudia first enlisted in the Army in 1953. He trained at Teshi, Ghana (1957) and later at Neuhervon, Salisbury (1959). In 1960, the governor attended the Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, followed in 1962 by another course at the United States Army Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg in South Carolina.

He served for 16 months in the Congo under the United Nations and in Tanzania, East Africa, in 1964.

He was appointed Instructor at the Nigerian Military Training College in 1964 and Chief Instructor the following year. In 1966, he became brigade Major and was later the same year transferred to the 4th Area Command in Benin.

He was appointed Military Governor of the Mid-West on November 17, 1967. His promotion to the rank of Lt.-Col. was also announced on the same day.

TARKA, Mr. Joseph, Federal Commissioner for Transport, was born at

Igbor in Tiv Division on July 10, 1932.

He is the eldest son of Chief Tarka Nachi, former district head of Mbakor, who died last year.

He attended Gboko Primary School from 1937 to 1942 and then the Katsina-Ala Middle Secondary School. He then took a two years' course at the Bauchi Teachers' Training College.

On leaving College, he taught at the Provincial Secondary School, Tiv Native Administration. Mr Tarka's choice of teaching as a career was due to the influence of his father, who was himself a teacher.

His interest in politics was kindled by his contact with the late Salatu Zungur, the writings of the late Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa on Native Administrative Reforms and the speeches of Dr. Azikiwe.

He entered politics in 1954 and was elected a member of the House of Representatives on the platform of the alliance between the Action Group and the Middle Belt Congress of which he was the President. He was appointed Shadow Minister of Commerce and Industry in the House and was a member of the Accounts Committee of 1958.

USMAN, Lt.-Col. Musa, Military Governor of North Eastern State, was until his appointment last May, the Commanding Officer of the Nigerian Air Force Tactical and Training Wing in Kaduna.

The son of Usman Karagida and Hadiza Abdullah Usman, Major Usman was born at Enugu in the East Central State on February 3, 1940.

He attended the Goodbye School, Ibadan and St. Michael's School Kaduna, before he enlisted in the army in 1958. He received his first military training at the Nigeria Military School, Zaria.

In March 1959, he attended the regular officers special training school in Accra, Ghana. Seven months later, he was sent to the Mons Officer Cadet School in Aldershot and in the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Surrey.

He was later commissioned as second Lieutenant on December 21, 1961 and posted to No. 5 Brigade, Nigerian Army in the Congo. In April 1964, he attended the Infantry Officer Associate Career Course in the U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Bolviang Georgia, USA.



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DATES IN NIGERIA HISTORY

EVENTS OF 1967

- January 4**—Meeting of the Supreme Military Council in Accra, the first time Lt.-Col. Gowon and Lt.-Col. Ojukwu met face to face since the July 29 army revolt in Nigeria. Those at the meeting included Gowon, Adebayo, Ojukwu, Ejoor, Katsina, Wey, Johnson, Kam Selem and Omo-Bare.
- January 5**—Supreme Military Council meeting in Accra ended after reaching an agreement.
- January 14** — Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi and Lt.-Col. Adekunle Fajuyi's death announced by the Federal Military Government on eve of the first anniversary of the first military take-over. Names of senior Military Officers and leading citizens who lost their lives during the January 15 Army mutiny as well as those who died during the July mutiny were announced.
- January 20**—The remains of Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, former Head of the Federal Military Government buried in Ndume, Umuahia-Ibeku, with full military honours.
- January 28**—Lt.-Col. Adekunle Fajuyi, the first military Governor of the West, buried at Ado-Ekiti, with full military honours.
- February 3**—Claudius Dosa Akran and Adeleke Ademiluyi sent to seven years' imprisonment each for stealing.
- February 7** — The Catholic Archbishop of Onitsha the Most Rev. Charles Heery died in Onitsha after a brief illness.
- February 19**—Nigeria High Commissioner in Ghana, Alhaji Isa Sulaimon Wali died, aged 39.
- March 2**—Federal Military Government released the full report of the two day top-level meeting of Nigeria's military rulers, held at Aburi, in Ghana.
- March 5**—Lt.-Col. Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and the Eastern Nigeria Governor Lt.-Col. Ojukwu flew to Accra for secret talks.
- March 9**—Another meeting of the Supreme Military Council, the first to be held since the Aburi summit, began at the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research at Isluwa village near Benin. All the members were present except Lt.-Col. Ojukwu.
- March 10**—41 of the soldier detained following January 15, 1966 Army mutiny were released from state detention.
- March 17**—Mr Justice Olumide Omololu, chairman of the Nigeria Airways tribunal and a judge of the Lagos High Court died in a motor accident on the Lagos — Abeokuta road.
- March 30**—The Eastern Nigeria Government directed that all revenues collected in the region on behalf of the Federal Government should be paid to the Eastern Nigeria Government. This followed disagreement over Aburi decisions and their implementation.
- April 15** — The Eastern Nigeria Marketing Board asked the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company

based in Lagos to stop marketing produce from the region.

April 17 — The tribunal of inquiry to investigate the assets of public officers and other persons in Western Nigeria opened in Ibadan.

April 25—A Nigerian aircraft, bound for Lagos from Benin was diverted from its scheduled route and forced to land in Enugu.

Chief Obafemi Awolowo leader of the Western Nigeria delegation of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Nigerian Constitution announced his resignation from the committee.

April 29—The Federal Military Government announced the suspension of all postal and money order transactions between the Eastern Region and the rest of the Federation and between the region and other postal administration.

May 2—The Western Nigeria Leaders of thought decided that until every soldier of non-Western Nigeria origin shall have been removed from the West and Lagos, the region should not be represented at the Ad-Hoc committee on Constitutional review.

May 4—A peace committee of 10 prominent Nigerians held a top level meeting in Lagos in a renewed effort to find a solution to the Nigerian crisis.

May 6—Chief Obafemi Awolowo and three other prominent Nigerians—Dr Aluko, Chief Onyia and Chief Mariere—visited Enugu on a peace mission in connection with the current Nigerian crisis.

May 11—The Federal Military Government cancelled diplomatic passports issued to 66 Nigerians including some former Federal and regional Ministers.

May 15 — Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Yorubas, was formally installed as Chancellor of Ife University.

May 20—Lt.-Col. Gowon announced the acceptance of all the recommendations of the National Conciliation Committee following its peace mission to Eastern Nigeria.

May 22—3,000 Ibadan Taxi Drivers Union and the District Taxi Drivers Union went on strike.

May 23—Federal Ministry of Transport announced the lifting of the ban imposed on flights of aircraft between Eastern Nigeria and the rest of the country.

May 27—A state of Emergency declared throughout Nigeria by the Head of the Federal Military Government Lt.-Col. Gowon.

■ Commander-in-Chief assume full powers.

■ 12 new states created.

■ Political statements banned

■ Police and Army given more powers.

May 28—12 governors appointed for the 12 state created.

May 30—Lt.-Col. Yakubu Gowon, head of the Federal Military Government, ordered general mobilisation of troops all over the Federation. He also ordered the cancellation of leave for all military personnel.

The Lagos Western and Mid-Western States called-up for re-enlistment in the Nigerian Army.

May 30—Lt.-Col. Ojukwu, Military Governor of the East Central State declared the former Eastern Region a sovereign state to be known as the "Republic of Biafra." Federal Military Government closed down four ports—Port Harcourt, Calabar, Bonny and Degema — until further notice.

- June 1** — Lt.-Col. Yakubu Gowon promoted to the rank of Major-General.
- Col. Robert Adebayo and Lt.-Col. David Ejor** also promoted to the rank of Brigadier.
- The Federal Military Government** ordered the closure of the Niger Bridge.
- June 3** — Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Major-General Yakubu Gowon, appointed 11 civilians to the Federal Executive Council from the 11 of the 12 states of the Federation.
- June 20** — Police declared Osolu, 30-year-old electrical Engineer, a wanted person.
- June 24** — The Nigerian Police in Ibadan discovered 10 packages of explosives at Surulere, a village just outside Ibadan behind the campus of the University of Ibadan.
- June 28** — Mr Eric Norris, under secretary of the State in the British Commonwealth Relations Office started rounds of discussions in Lagos on the Nigerian situation.
- July 2** — Two different explosions occurred in Lagos — Obalende and Yaba.
- July 6** — Fight broke out between the Nigerian army and the secessionists on the border between Benue — Plateau State and East Central State.
- July 14** — Report of the capture of the Univeristy town of Nssuka by Federal troops.
- July 17** — Federal Government announced the death of Major Chukwumah Nzeogwu by the Federal troops while he was fighting for the secessionists.
- July 19** — Another explosion in Lagos in which several persons were either killed or injured.
- July 25** — The capture of the Oil town of Bonny in the Rivers State by the Federal forces after naval bombardment announced.
- July 31** — Commodore Joseph Wey, head of the Nigerian Navy promoted to the rank of Real Admiral of the Fleet.
- August 3** — The Federal Military Government ordered the release of Isaac Adaka Boro and two others who were sentenced to death for waging war against the Federal Government in 1966.
- August 5** — The Chief of Staff of the Nigerian Army, Colonel Joseph Ronald Akahan, died in an helicopter crash.
- August 9** — Secessionist soldiers infiltrated in to the Mid-West in the early hours of today.
- August 11** — The Federal Military Government ordered full scale military operations against Ojukwu's secessionist forces wherever they are.
- August 17** — Emeka Ojukwu named Major Okonkwo of the Mid-West Army to be Military Administrator for the Mid-Western State.
- September 4** — The OAU ministerial council meeting opened in Congo Kinshasa.
- September 11** — The summit conference of the OAU opened in Congo Kinshasa.
- September 13** — The Secretary-General of the United Nations U Thant calls on the head of the Federal Military Government, Major-General Gowon during a brief stop-over on his way to the fourth session of the OAU in Congo Kinshasa.

- September 14** — The capture of Ikom in South Eastern State by Federal troops announced.
- September 14** — OAU summit in Kinshasa decided to send mission to Nigeria for discussions with the Federal Military Government on the Nigerian situation.
- September 19** — Lt-Col. Geodge Kurobo appointed Nigeria's Ambassador to the Soviet Union.
- September 19** — Federal troops recaptured Benin.
- September 21** — Lt-Col. Samuel Oghemudia of the 4th Area Command of the Nigerian Army appointed Military Administrator of the Mid-West State.
- September 24** — Brigadier Ejoor arrived in Lagos after the recapture of Benin.
- October 1** — Major-General Gowon announced the setting up of committees to examine the various problems of economic and social reconstruction in the post war period.
- October 3** — Federal troops captured the town of Agbor in Mid-Western State.
- October 4** — Enugu, the seat of the secessionists regime fell to Federal soldiers.
- October 7** — The anti aircraft gun-fire of the Nigerian Army shot down an Aircraft in Lagos.
- October 8** — Stationery Stores won the 1967 Nigerian Challenge Cup.
- October 8** — Real Admiral Akinwale Wey left Lagos for Montreal at the head of the Nigerian team to the Canadian World Fair-Expo 67.
- October 19** — Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Federal Commissioner for finance, announced new fiscal measures to meet the cost of Federal Government's re-construction programme.
- October 20** — Calabar another major town in the Eastern State captured by Federal troops.
- October 28** — Mr. U. C. Asika, a lecturer in the Department of social sciences at the University of Ibadan appointed administrator for Enugu, and other liberated areas of the East Central State.
- November 4** — Rosaline Balogun (19) chosen as Nigeria's beauty Queen for 1967 Miss World.
- November 9** — Representatives of the Nigeria and Ghana Airways corporations officials met in Lagos on the possibility of a merger of the two airlines.
- November 10** — Mr. Peter Eistob the Pen International representative arrived in Lagos from London to try to reach Mr. Wole Soyinka the Nigerian playwright under state detention.
- November 11** — Mr. Kenule Isarowiwa, lecturer in English at the University of Lagos appointed the administrator for Bonny.
- November 13** — 2 Crews of Jozina — the Dutch boat — arrested and detained on charges of gun running for Ojukwu jailed for 84 years.
- November 17** — Federal Government ordered the deportation of the Jozina crew sentenced to a total of 84 years imprisonment. — Alhaji Kashim Ibrahim installed the chancellor of the University of Ibadan.
- November 17** — Madelein Hartog Bel-Miss Peru — won Miss World contest.
- November 22** — The OAU consultative mission headed by Emperor Haile Selassie arrived in Lagos.
- November 23** — The Organisation of African Unity consultative mission opened talks with the Nigerian head of state Major-General Gowon.

December 1 — Mr. Ukpabi Asika, administrator for Enugu and other liberated parts of the Central Eastern State began a tour of parts of the Northern and East Central States.

December 6 — Mr. T. A. Fagbola promoted Deputy Inspector-General of Police while Malam Hamman Maiduguri Commissioner of Police for the Northern command promoted Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

December 14 — General Gowon and

President Ould Daddah held talks on the establishment of West African Economic Community.

December 20 — Pope Paul's special peace mission arrives in Nigeria.

December 30 — Mr. Edwin Ogbu, permanent secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs appointed Nigeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in succession to Chief Simeon Adebo.

January 3 — New Nigeria currency notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. came into circulation.

EVENTS OF 1968

JANUARY 3: New currency notes start to circulate in Nigeria.

January 13: Fortified positions of rebel army along Port Harcourt channel reported cleared by the Federal Air and ground units.

January 17: Seven towns announced captured at the Onitsha front: they are Adani, Umabu, Uneze, Anaku, Omo, Ibiye and Olo.

February 3: Federal Government announced that 23 white mercenaries were killed in two separate battle at the Calabar war sector.

February 14: Helicopter captured from the rebels at Udi displayed in Lagos.

February 19: Awka falls after a bloody battle.

February 19: Onitsha captured.

March 24: Ikot-Ompong liberated.

March 30: Ikot-Ekpene captured.

April 1: Abak fell after a bloody battle.

April 5: Abakaliki liberated.

April 21: Official announcement of the fall of Afikpo town.

May 4: Enahoro left Lagos for London at the head of two-man Federal delegation to the pre-

liminary peace talks with representatives of the secessionists.

May 6: Discussion on the venue of peace talks between Federal Government and rebels opened in London.

May 8: Kampala capital of Uganda, chosen as the venue of the peace talks.

May 8: Ife University closed down following students violent strike.

May 13: Agenda on the peace talks in Kampala agreed upon.

May 19: The fall of Port Harcourt announced.

May 23: Peace talks opened in Kampala.

May 27: Mr Banjo, official to Kampala peace talks, reported missing.

May 27: Lagos State celebrated first anniversary of the creation of the state.

May 28: Government flays role of the International Red Cross.

May 30: Kampala peace talks break down.

June 3: Col. Johnson, Lagos State Military Governor announced names of his commissioners.

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June 8: Gen. Gowon met President Hamani Diori of Niger Republic at Sokoto.

June 21: Lord Shepherd Secretary of State of Commonwealth Affairs arrived in Lagos.

June 23: Four towns: Bakana, Abonnema, Degema and Nembe in the Rivers State liberated.

June 27: Two army officers executed by firing squad at Benin for murdering four civilians.

June 28: Yenagoa in Rivers State liberated.

July 15: OAU consultative committee on Nigeria began meeting in Niamey.

July 20: Another talks between Federal Government and rebels began in Niamey at the instance of OAU committee on Nigeria.

July 21: Agreement reached on agenda for peace talks.

July 30: Ahoada liberated.

July 31: France announced her support for the rebels.

August 5: New peace talks began in Addis Ababa.

August 11: French troops reported landing in Aba.

August 13: Awo awarded £8,000 for libel.

August 27: Gen. Gowon gave one month deadline for the end of the war in a broadcast to the nation.

September 1: Lt.-Commander Alfred Diere-Spiff Military Governor of Rivers State, arrived in Port Harcourt for the first time since his appointment.

September 3: Field company commander executed by firing squad for gunning down an unarmed rebel prisoner of war.

September 3: Official announcement of the fall of Aba.

September 5: Col. Johnson banned drumming and merriment in Lagos State.

September 6: First crude oil pumped from Bonny terminal since the war started 14 months ago.

September 9: Three prominent lawyers in Ibadan detained. Mr Akinjide, Chief Abiodun Akerela and Alhaji Busari Obisesan. Also two newspapers published in Ibadan banned.

September 11: Chief Awolowo leads Nigerian delegation to OAU summit conference in Algiers.

Sept. 13: OAU summit conference in Algiers begins.

September 16: Owerri captured by the Federal troops.

September 16: OAU summit conference passes resolution reaffirming her confidence in One Nigeria.

September 18: Col. Adekunle disclosed in a television interview that 195 French mercenaries had been killed.

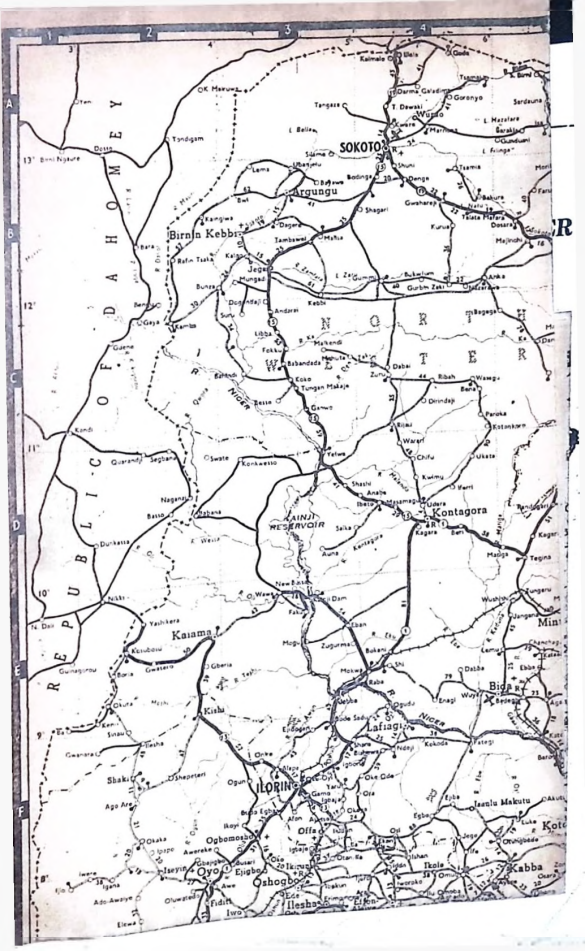
September 23: Obilagu airstrip captured.

September 24: Four international observers invited by the Federal Government to investigate rebel allegation of genocide met Gowon.

September 26: New wages for teachers announced.

September 30: Nigerian team at Olympic left for Mexico City.

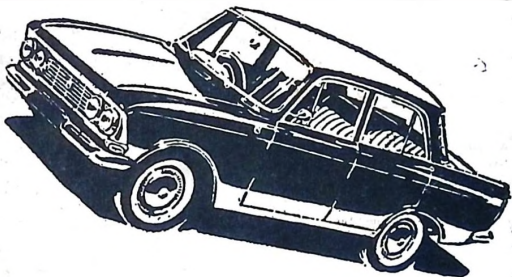
October 16: A new decree on companies was published on Nigerian companies will now have power to issue redeemable preference shares.





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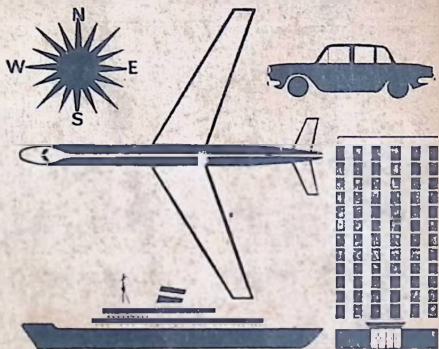
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